

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 154

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

FREIGHT RATES CUT OVER 10 PER CENT ON ALL RAILROADS

Commerce Commission Lowers
"Reasonable Return"—Farm
Products Unaffected

WASHINGTON, May 24—Reduction in freight rates averaging about 10 per cent were ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision resulting from its inquiry into the general rate structure of the nation. The chairman and two other members filed dissenting opinions.

The cut in freight rates was fixed by the commission at 14 per cent in eastern territory; 13½ per cent in western territory; and 12½ per cent in the southern and mountain Pacific territories. All reductions ordered are effective July 1 and constitute a greater cut than was generally expected.

"Reasonable Return" Reduced

The commission in ordering the decreases—which are on a horizontal basis—held that the nation's railroads are entitled to earn 5½ per cent on the value of their property rather than the 6 per cent under the Transportation Act of 1920.

Transportation charges of passenger travel and Pullman charges were unaffected by the decision.

The order of the commission fixing the new level of rates defined the percentages of reduction as follows:

"In the eastern group, also between points in Illinois territory and between Illinois territory and the eastern group, 26 per cent; and between the 40 per cent authorized in the decision last cited (the rate increases of 1920).

"In the western group and between the western group and Illinois territory, 21½-10 per cent instead of the 35 per cent so authorized.

"In the southern and mountain Pacific groups, 12½-10 per cent instead of the 25 per cent so authorized.

"On inter-territorial traffic, except as otherwise provided herein, 20 per cent instead of the 33-13 per cent so authorized."

Farm Products Unaffected

Agricultural products will not be affected by the reduction granted under the commission's order today. The reduction of 18½ per cent made in the western hay and grain rates last fall and the voluntary 10 per cent cut made in all agricultural products by railroads Jan. 1, will be substituted for the decision on these commodities.

Mark W. Potter, commissioner, in a separate opinion concurring with the majority declared that the fixing of "the percentages mentioned . . . is in effect a requirement that present rates and charges shall, generally speaking, be reduced 10 per cent. Certain reductions heretofore made to be treated as part of such 10 per cent reduction."

The majority opinion reviewed the recent history of rate regulation and set forth summaries or arguments made by shippers in favor of reductions and carriers against reductions. It expressed the conclusion that "assumption that railroad rates can or should be stabilized on the present high basis is futile."

The majority further said that "until the public is convinced that there is little likelihood of immediate further material reductions in prices or transportation charges, confidence necessary to normal business will to that extent be impaired."

Fluctuations Cannot Be Followed

Explaining the reason for adopting a horizontal method of reducing freight rates, the commission said that while alterations in price levels had unequally affected different commodities, "the needs of commerce cannot be met if rates are to fluctuate with market prices of commodities." Its conclusion was that "reduction should be made generally upon all commodities in substantially equal ratio."

In the matter of reasonable return the commission pointed out that until March 1, 1922, railroads had been legally entitled to 6 per cent annual earnings on the aggregate value of the property used in transportation. The sum was fixed by the Transportation Act as the amount equal to 5½ per cent with one-half of 1 per cent additional to be granted in the discretion of the commission for provision for improvements and betterments to railroads. The commission exercised this discretion and the reasonable return consequently has generally been known as "the 6 per cent return."

The commission in modifying the fair return standard reviewed testimony taken by it in the general rate case and concluded that "a substantial reduction in the percentage of return might be unsettling in its effect, particularly in light of the fact that the return allowed in 1920 was not realized."

Income Tax Considered

"We may observe that a fair return of 5.75 per cent commission said in further explanation, "after deducting the Federal Corporation Income Tax on a return of 6 per cent, would be approximately the equivalent of a fair return of 6 per cent out of which the Federal Income Tax was payable."

In this connection the commission concluded that its 1920 estimates of the aggregate value of railway property in the country, which was \$18,900,000,000 as made for rate making purposes, could still be accepted. The changes in the valuation made since would be immaterial in calculating earnings.

Charles C. McChord, chairman, in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Vast Quantity of Arms Found in German Lake

By Special Cable

Berlin, May 24
The vast quantity of arms just discovered in remarkable circumstances by a group of nature lovers making an excursion through Oldenburg, near Bremen, is found to increase the suspicious about that the authorities here are endeavoring to evade the disarmament clauses of the peace treaty. The nature lovers in question on Sunday afternoon decided to take a walk in Oldenburg Lake and while disporting themselves in the water one of their number found an infantry rifle.

An eager search in the water by the party later led to the discovery of a substantial quantity of ammunition, gas masks and hand grenades, before being hidden in the lake, had been carefully coated with oil to prevent their rusting. The nature lovers, who belonged to the local Socialist Party, reported the find to the Bremen police and the commission there made no serious effort to investigate the affair.

The inter-allied military commission here has taken the matter up

WASHINGTON BACKS HINT TO JAPANESE

Indorses England's Position That
Tokyo Should Remove Troops
From Siberia

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—The report that Austen Chamberlain had stated in the House of Commons that Great Britain had made friendly representations to Japan as to desirability of a prompt withdrawal of troops from Siberia, caused some surprise in official circles here, but the United States would be deeply gratified if through friendly pressure such a result could be brought about.

Although this Government has not given it utterance since the Washington Conference, it is well understood both in Tokyo and London that the American attitude in the Report on the work of the Conference brought to fruition and the British Foreign Office is well aware that the continued presence of Japanese troops in Siberia is a deterrent to a better understanding in the Far East.

The British Foreign Office fully appreciates the delicacy of the situation as regards the United States and it is believed here, might very well have undertaken to clear the path for the operation of the new four-power Treaty without involving the United States in the matter at all.

Evacuation of Siberia by Japanese troops would also fall in very well with the new policy of Mr. Lloyd George here, might very well have undertaken to clear the path for the operation of the new four-power Treaty without involving the United States in the matter at all.

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SOVIET RUSSIA GRANTS CITIZENS PROPERTY RIGHTS

Protection of Courts Also Afforded Under Moscow Executive Committee's Decree

MOSCOW, May 24 (By The Associated Press)—The fundamental decree of the Soviet Government recognizing property rights within certain limits, passed by the Soviet executive committee on Monday, grants to "all citizens upon the territory of Soviet Russia, and also of other Soviet republics allied and in agreement with us, who are not restricted by law," property rights and the protection of the courts.

The decree, which is entitled "a decree concerning the right of private property," which is acknowledged by the Soviet Republic and defended by the courts of the republic," permits:

"Provision No. 1. The right of property in buildings in towns and rural districts which are not municipalized by local Soviets up to the date of publication of this decree, and the right to remove such buildings and to transfer to any buyer leasing the right, the land on which the building stood. (The right to transfer a lease does not cover plots of land in rural districts.)

Agreement Limited

"Provision No. 2.—Terms of agreement with local authorities managing land and the right of building thereupon in town or rural districts within a fixed period of the law, not to exceed 49 years, with the same periods of rights to buildings upon these plots.

"Provision No. 3.—The right of private property on, movables, which includes factories, works, and trade and industrial concerns which might be in private possession; all sorts of implements and means of production, agricultural products and industrial products, goods which have not been exempted from private exchange by special laws, and money, capital, and articles for household or personal consumption. (The requisitioning of the property indicated in these paragraphs, with compensation within one month for property removed or confiscated at the average market price, and also uncompensated requisitioning should be allowed only by due process of law.)

Rights to pawn or deposit such property and the rights upon inventions, copyrights, trade marks, industrial models and designs, within limits fixed by special laws also are provided for.

Obligatory Rights

Provision is made for "the right to inherit by will by lawful spouses and direct line heirs, within limits of a total amount of inheritance of 10,000 gold rubles. In special cases exceptions from this right will be allowed within limits foreseen by the laws."

Under the heading "Obligatory Rights," the decree grants "the right to conclude all sorts of agreements not forbidden by law, and among them agreements for the rent of property, buying, selling, or exchanging rights; loans, contracts, surety insurance in limited companies; trusts; bills of exchange and all sorts of banking and credit deals which agreements receive legal force and enjoy the defense of the courts."

Agreements are considered void if they are made by persons deprived of their legal rights; if they are entered into with the special intent of evading or avoiding the law; if regarding transfer of articles exempted from exchange.

They are concluded without observing the forms fixed by law; and "such agreements as obviously are directed to harm the state."

Petroleum Leading Question at Genoa, Says Soviet Paper

Other Problems Like Recognition of Private Property Said to Be Secondary

LONDON, May 24—A communiqué issued by the Russian trade delegation here today quotes the Bolshevik official newspaper, Izvestia, of Moscow, as declaring that petroleum played the leading part in the Genoa Conference, "bringing about scenes which were caused chiefly through allowing Rockefeller's intervention," the newspaper says.

"The second act of the petroleum tragedy will be continued at The Hague," continues the Izvestia. "Other questions, like the recognition of private property were only secondary matters as compared with petroleum at Genoa."

"Russia was an amused onlooker in this scramble among the petroleum imperialists. The Azerbaijan petroleum is firmly in our hands and the oil trust will soon apply to us and not we to them."

STEEL CHIEFS BOW TO MR. DAUGHERTY

Merger Will Not Be Consummated Until Department Is Informed on Details

WASHINGTON, May 24—Representatives of five of the independent steel companies considering a merger were understood to have informed Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, at a conference today, that the projected consolidation would not be consummated until the Department of Justice had been fully advised.

"The Attorney-General has us hogtied and cleared," was the somewhat ambiguous reply of Judge J. B. Kennedy of the Brier Hill Company, to a question as to whether the steel men planned to continue with their merger project.

The five steel companies were represented as follows:

Judge Kennedy, of the Brier Hill Steel Company, who also represented the steel & tube company of America; Alva W. Dinkey of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance; John Topping of the Republic Iron & Steel, and William Wallace Jr., of the firm of Chadbourne, Babbitt & Wallace which has been negotiating the merger, acting for the Inland Steel Company.

Mr. Wallace said before going into the meeting that only three of the five companies present were now active in the proposed merger, the Midvale, Republic and Inland, although, he added, the Brier Hill and the Steel and Tube were "still in the picture."

The Bethlehem and Lackawanna companies, which also were named in the resolution, were not identified in any way at present with the merger, Mr. Wallace said.

Mr. Daugherty invited the Federal Trade Commission to participate in today's hearing.

GEORGIA PEACHES DUE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 24.—The first solid trailload of Georgia peaches of the season is due here this week. The crop is estimated at 10,000 cars, or the biggest on record.

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IRISH AGREEMENT IS THOUGHT TO BE AIMED AT ULSTER

Pact Between Opposing Factions Has Object of Settling Northern Question, Says Collins

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, May 24—The Assembly of Ard Fheis, the nation's Sinn Féin organization, is certainly an odd sight. Thousands of rough-looking countrymen, many of them looking like ordinary farm laborers, are present. They are the representatives of the various Sinn Féin clubs throughout the country. In their hands lies much power in regard to the government.

They have given their opinion on Saturday's resolution passed in the Dail, dealing with the new Irish agreement. Members of the Ard Fheis do not speak for themselves but for their clubs. Many priests are among them to feel the pulse of the country. One thing is very noticeable in these new Irish assemblies, such as the Dail and the Ard Fheis, and that is that men and women take their place side by side in all important affairs.

Eamon de Valera spoke first in Irish and afterwards in very Irish English. Mr. de Valera told the people what they were to do and how they were to vote. It was evident from his speech that the joining up from his point of view was in order to concentrate on the Ulster problem, possibly with arms.

Michael Collins spoke of getting the South into order first, and afterward taking whatever course might be necessary to settle the Northern question, even to fighting their foes inside and outside of Ireland. The members with a few exceptions agreed to be muzzled and to do what they were told by their leaders.

Mr. de Valera attacked the Irish press for misrepresenting him and for not giving full information as to the northern atrocities. Mr. Collins spoke in favor of the agreement and said they had always published any information given to it.

Michael Collins' Statement Causes Conflict of Opinions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 24—A crisis has been reached in Ireland and conflicting opinions are held as to what it imports. Michael Collins has made a statement in the Dail which has been interpreted in many quarters as conveying a threat to the Anglo-Irish Treaty. This statement was contained in his speech at the Ard Fheis convention in Dublin yesterday, at which an overwhelming vote was given in support of his agreement with Eamon de Valera. He was defending this agreement as being essential in order to enable stable conditions to be restored in Ireland. "If, as has been said, this agreement imperils the treaty," he is reported to have said, "we have to face that situation in this manner: that we have made an agreement which will bring stable conditions to the country, and if those stable conditions are not more valuable than any other agreement, well, then we must face what these stable conditions will enable us to face."

Like a Challenge

This was not all. Later on, speaking of the strong measures which are being taken by the Ulster Government to deal with the Republican movement in the six counties, he said: "We support anti-partition. The foremost need is unity, to face the present situation in the northeast. We must be united to face that, and also united to face any situation that comes to us from outside or any other quarter."

All this sounds so much like a challenge that there is some excuse for the attitude represented by Sir James Craig's speech in the Belfast Parliament yesterday, when he declared that all talk about Ulster having anything to do with a boundary commission was an end, and that "what we have held" it is not surprising that around a situation, connoted by such statements as these from the responsible heads of the Irish Free State in the south and of Ulster in the north, a mass of alarmist rumors and exaggerated reports should have arisen which greatly enhance the difficulties to be met.

Statement Discounted

It is most important, under these circumstances, that the fullest allowance should be made for all attendant conditions. Mr. Collins' statement, in the first place, can be discounted as electioneering tactics, while regarding that of Sir James Craig, allowance has been made for the intense indignation created throughout the north by the recent terrible outrages—outrages culminating in the unprovoked murder of a member of assembly in which he spoke. The elected Parliament of Ulster is entitled to take whatever measures may be necessary to put down any insurrection within its own borders, and South Ireland has no sustainable grievance here. On the other hand, there is much to be said for the hope that the agreement made between the Free State and Republican factions in Dublin may after all enable order to be restored in the south without eventually nullifying the treaty with Great Britain, which is recognized here as containing the minimum of conditions necessary

Dr. Bergmann, representing the purely financial interests in Great Britain, France, Belgium, the United States, Holland and Germany, respectively. Probably the only member who goes with a definite plan is Dr. Bergmann, who is expected to propose a loan of 4,000,000,000 gold marks, secured on railways and customs.

As 2,500,000,000 of this colossal sum would go in reparations—chiefly to France—the French representatives may be expected to view it sympathetically, but it is the United States and Great Britain which would do the most lending and they may take the view that while German obligations reach the figure of over £5,500,000,000 it is unwise to lend anything. If so, they openly announce such an opinion, it must undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect on the policy of all the governments concerned.

However, the Christian Science Monitor correspondent understands that the members of the commission have gone to Paris with open minds, anxious to do all they can to set Germany on her feet again, and forecasts of the result of their deliberations should, therefore, be received with caution.

America Able to Absorb \$1,000,000,000 It Is Said

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 24—Investment bankers here today, on the eve of the Paris conference of the financial sub-committee of the Allied Reparation Commission, are discussing above all other questions the prospects for an international loan to Germany.

Local financiers are said to see a strong demand for good bonds, and it is believed in some quarters that a total of \$1,000,000,000 could be absorbed in the United States if the issue brought out is first class.

The feeling here generally, according to the Journal of Commerce, is that, provided the "Morgan committee" can work out a sound basis on which to float a loan, the amount of German bonds which could be sold in the United States is practically unlimited.

It is maintained, however, that the only hope for the successful flotation of an international loan to Germany depends upon the ability of the financial committee to evolve terms which will place the issue on a plane above that of reparation payments and will stand as a guarantee of the final recovery of the German Nation.

Advices from Paris indicating the belief there that the "Morgan committee" could handle half of any flotation with England taking one-fourth of the total and France, Belgium and the neutral countries the remaining quarter were received here with considerable credence. The attitude of the French and Belgians, international bankers declare, will undergo a modification when the report of the financial sub-committee is submitted.

Republican Senators Would Withhold Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 24—Fernfield M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democrat of the Senate Finance Committee, believes the United States cannot ignore Europe's plight if it expects payment of her debts to this country. He said he favored having an American representative at the Hague conference.

Republican senators generally are agreed that the United States should withhold further financial aid to Europe. "We already have loaned Europe more money than we have expended in stabilizing American industries," said Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota. "If there is any surplus left it should be spent in building up our own industries so as to give work to the large number of unemployed."

Agreeing with Senator Ladd and Senator Sutherland, that the United States has done its part in aiding Europe, T. H. Caraway (D.), senator from Arkansas asserted that France today is the "greatest obstacle in the way of world peace."

"I am not inclined to criticize the Administration for keeping out of The Hague Conference," remarked Senator Ladd, "but I do think the Administration should take a definite stand with regard to helping Russia on her feet."

SILESIAN OCCUPATION LIKELY TO END SOON

PARIS, May 24 (By The Associated Press)—The allied military occupation of Upper Silesia is likely to come to an end by the last of July, according to the report of the Allied Commission considered today by the Council of Ambassadors.

The Germans and the Poles recently reached an agreement covering adjustments in the district, and the commissioners now forecast a situation which will permit complete withdrawal of the military within 60 days.

NETTING IN HUDSON CRITICIZED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 24—Shad fishing in the Hudson River is soon to become a thing of the past, warns M. C. Worts, superintendent of the Inland Fisheries of the New York State Conservation Commission, unless New York adopts some stringent regulations, such as forbidding the use of nets in the river for three years, or forbidding the use of nets every alternate year. As it is there is an open season for shad fishing between March 15 and June 15, but the fish are being netted before they get a chance to reach the spawning grounds.

"LEMONETTES" LATEST FRUIT
SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 2 (Special Correspondence)—A new product called "lemonettes" is being exported by San Diego. Lemon growers of San Diego County and elsewhere throughout southern California have been producing an undersized lemon that cannot be classified as a lime. Therefore, shippers hit on the idea of calling it a lemonette. More than 100 cases of the new product were loaded for shipment to Portland, Ore., recently.

THEATRICAL
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DOCTORS TO FIGHT NON-DRUG SCHOOLS

American Medical Association Is Taking Steps Against Osteopathy and Other Methods

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24 (Special)—The American Medical Association, in annual convention here, is taking steps to make war on osteopathy, chiropractic and other drugless therapy methods.

The house of delegates of the association, which is its legislative body, tomorrow afternoon probably will appoint two representatives of the organization to act on a national commission for the purpose of collecting and disseminating data and information regarding the methods of the various "systems" of drugless therapy. This is generally considered only the preliminary step in a far-reaching campaign.

This commission was proposed by Dr. David R. Strickler, president of the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, in his address at the conference on medical education and licenses at Chicago, March 8.

It would be composed of representatives of the Association of American Universities, the National Education Association, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Federation of State Medical Boards and the American Medical Association.

Cases to Be Selected
Dr. W. L. Bierling of Iowa introduced a resolution in the House of Delegates of the association that the commission approve the plan for the commission and designate two members to represent the association on the commission. The resolution comes up tomorrow. Under the system as outlined by Dr. Strickler, the commission would ascertain the facts relative to any method of treatment in selected cases, the advocates of the method of treatment under investigation to be permitted to select the class of cases to be treated.

Thus, osteopathic physicians and other non-drug advocates would be invited to demonstrate their method of healing on cases to be selected by them. The commission would then make a thorough clinical study of the cases, including laboratory, X-ray and pathological findings, and a record would be made of the preliminary records and findings of the advocates of the non-drug method. Careful notes throughout the treatment, Dr. Strickler said, should be made by the commission and a record of the results would complete the investigation in a given case.

Whisky Resolution Opposed

An effort probably will be made at the meeting of the House of Delegates tomorrow to reconsider the resolution approved yesterday calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for drastic changes in the regulations governing the sale of whisky for medicinal purposes. The resolution asked that the Government provide sealed packages of whisky at a fixed price and of fixed quality and that the dosage regulations be altogether removed.

Some of the doctors declare that the resolution has placed the association in a false light. Opposition to the measure is particularly strong among physicians from the southern states. Dr. J. D. Peacock of Birmingham, Ala., said that he did not approve of the resolution. A number of other doctors take the same stand, and will try to have the measure reconsidered tomorrow. If for no other reason than to have it amended with an explanation.

Dr. Alexander R. Craig of Chicago, secretary of the association, said that the resolution had nothing to do with the economic or social aspects of the Volstead act, but was merely intended to deal with the alleged therapeutic uses of whisky.

Sheppard-Towner Act Denounced

The House of Delegates passed by a unanimous vote late yesterday a resolution denouncing the Sheppard-Towner Act, as a piece of imported Socialistic legislation, stating that further legislation of that type be discouraged. A clause adding that the association desired that states refuse to participate in it was deleted by the committee and was not insisted upon by the sponsors of the resolution, the Illinois delegation.

Other terms applied to the act in the resolution were "evasion of the rights of the states," and "tending to pauperize the public." It was charged also that the measure was not in the interest of the public.

State medicine is the major consideration of the resolution, of the House of Delegates. Dr. Hubert Work, retiring president, who also is Postmaster-General of the United States, chose the subject for extended comment in his opening statement to the House of Delegates.

"Promiscuous medical treatment of disease is not a state function," Dr. Work said, "and interference with it through any unit of the Government should not be tolerated by the public or physicians. An impersonal state cannot render an impersonal service. It would be equally logical for the state to hire itinerant preachers to



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MR. WATSON SOUNDS CAMPAIGN KEYNOTE

Tells Indiana Republicans Party Has Given Nation Wise and Efficient Government

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24—Efficient and wise management of the Nation's affairs, both domestic and international, and substantial results in relieving "the evils of eight years of Democratic misrule," were claimed for the Harding Administration in an address here today by James E. Watson (R), Senator from Indiana, before the Indiana Republican State Convention.

For years it has been the custom of Indiana Republicans to have the keynote of national campaigns sounded before them, and Mr. Watson's speech, which was discussed in advance with the President, will be incorporated in the party literature for the Congressional campaign this fall.

Praise for Administration

Mr. Watson praised the executive, legislative and diplomatic record of the present Administration, and assailed the recent Democratic administrations as "debt-incurring, deficit-creating, bond-issuing, surplus-scattering, factory-closing, industry-paralyzing, prosperity-destroying, social-upheaving, and cataclysm-producing."

"We are not responsible for all this waste," he declared. "We did not produce all this wreckage. We did not incur these debts. We have not piled up this mountain of obligations, and those gentlemen who are responsible for all this enormous orgy of extravagance and all this upsetting of industry and unsettling of financial conditions now stand and jeer at us because in 14 months we have not overcome all the evil they produced in eight years."

"We have not yet accomplished all that we have set out to do," he continued. "We have not cured all the ills and corrected all the mistakes and overcome all the evils of eight years of Democratic misrule, but certainly we have taken long strides in the right direction and assuredly if the Republican Party cannot adjust matters, what hope is there in turning to the organization that caused all the disaster in the beginning?"

No Apologist Required

"This administration does not need an apologist," he said. "No administration ever before came into power confronting such problems of such complexity and difficulty as those which were inherited by President Harding and the Republican Congress."

Harding's Call for the Arms Conference

Mr. Harding's call for the Arms Conference, he declared, was "the largest step toward international peace with justice the world has known in all its history," and the world, he said, applauded the results. The Four-Power Treaty, he declared, brought understanding and assurance for peace in domestic affairs. Mr. Watson said, the Harding Administration stood for "full freedom in business

ASIATIC EXPEDITION DISCOVERS FOSSIL DINOSAURS IN MONGOLIA

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 24—An important discovery of fossil remains in Mongolia has been made by the third Asiatic expedition sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, according to a cable message from the leader of the party, now in the Desert of Gobi, and made public here today by H. Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum.

The message reads: "Expedition immediately discovers important cretaceous and tertiary beds, with fragmentary fossils of mammals and dinosaurs." The expedition was sent out by the museum in cooperation with the American Asiatic Society and the Asia Magazine, for the purpose of collecting the animals of China, past and present. Little or nothing has been known of the geological history of Mongolia, but in the opinion of experts the discoveries indicated in the message will be of great scientific interest. No dinosaurs had ever been found anywhere in Central Asia and very little had been known concerning the fossil mammals of this vast region.

The members of the expedition left Peking April 17, for Urga, whence they planned to explore the country to the west and south. This country, although commonly called a desert, is actually a region of rolling plains and foothills, leading up to snow-covered mountains, and not unlike the western plains of the United States. The discovery of fossils in such regions is not surprising, for it is in just such places in the western states that most of the extinct animals have been found.

The plan of the expedition is to carry on a reconnaissance of the zoology, geology, paleontology and geography of the country traversed, preparatory to a more detailed study in the future, if it proves of scientific interest. The season during which field work can be carried on will last until October.

The expedition is well equipped with camels for transport and with automobiles, a new departure in exploring work in Mongolia. The party includes Roy Chapman Andrews, of the American Museum, in charge of the expedition; Walter Grainger, in charge of paleontology; Prof. Charles P. Berkey of Columbia University, geologist; Prof. Frederick Morris, formerly of Columbia, and now of the Pei-Yang University at Tientsin, geologist and topographer; Bayard College, motor transportation officer; Mr. Larsen, field manager; J. Persen, assistant transportation officer, and J. B. Shackelford, cinematographer.

The native personnel consists of the taxidermists, three cooks and two chauffeurs, all Chinese, and three other Chinese who act as Mongol interpreters.

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FREIGHT RATES CUT OVER 10 PER CENT ON ALL RAILROADS

(Continued from Page 1)

a dissenting opinion objected to the rate of return altogether and expressed the opinion that it should not exceed 5.5 per cent, and that in any case the commission should not set a value at the present time.

"In my judgment the general reductions now decreed fall short of full attainment of the desired end," he added. "The present level of rates on basic articles . . . should be materially reduced."

Joseph B. Eastman, commissioner, said that the decision should have been withheld to await action by the Railroad Labor Board on pending applications for the reduction of wage scales. Ernest I. Lewis, though dissenting, remarked that "the decision of the commission that rates be reduced is unanimous." Mr. Potter said that "during the early stages of our deliberations" it was his opinion that "so-called basic commodities" should be given preferential reduction but he had not developed by further consideration objection to such a course.

The calculations as to the general percentage of reduction effected by the commission's decision were difficult to arrive at. The statement by Mr. Potter that they averaged generally 10 per cent was accepted, however, as correct, though the decision, as an instance, actually removes 14 per cent from rates in eastern territory, the 14 per cent is to be calculated on the basis of rates in effect before August, 1920. On Aug. 26, 1920, they were increased 40 per cent and the result of the mathematical calculation gives approximately 10 per cent of existence rates as the reduction ordered in today's decision.

Likewise in the western group, where increases of 35 per cent were authorized in 1920, the commission order reduced present rates by amounts that will make them finally 21.5 per cent above rates in effect before 1920. The calculation here as in other districts under the rate order actually works out to make 10 per cent reductions in present rates.

"The support for finding that rates and charges should be thus reduced," Mr. Potter in his concurring supplemental decision remarked, "is the belief that prospective revenues of carriers for the year commencing July 1, 1922, if under the existing rate basis, would exceed a fair return by the amount involved in the reduction required." Mr. Potter expressed conviction that the "forecast is justified by present prospects," but that if it should be found unwarranted, "existing rates can be restored to the extent which then seems necessary."

Chesapeake & Ohio Head

Says Wages Must Be Cut

RICHMOND, Va., May 24—Reductions in wages and other operating expenses will be needed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway to meet the 14 per cent reduction in freight rates

ordered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective July 1, said William J. Harahan, president of the railroad.

"Undoubtedly the reduction will assist in stabilizing business," Mr. Harahan continued, "but I do not think that freight rates have been the thing that has been holding back business. It has been the readjustment through which business has been passing and the cut, I am afraid, is not going to produce the results which many unfamiliar with conditions have believed it would."

Loss Can Be Absorbed

CHICAGO, May 24 (United Press)—Railroads will be able to offset loss resulting from decreases in freight rates, ordered today, through increased movement of traffic and "opportunity for further reductions in expenses which will follow decision of the railroad labor board on wage questions now before it."

That was the opinion of C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, expressed today in a statement written for the United Press.

RISE IN BULGARIA DENIED BUT POLITICAL CRISIS THREATENING

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—The State Department has received a positive denial of a Communistic revolution in Bulgaria from the American Minister, Charles Wilson. Such a movement was reported two days ago from Vienna, accompanied by the statement that the King had fled from the capital. The dispatch from Mr. Wilson is the first word that the State Department has had.

While denying the existence of a revolution, Mr. Wilson said that political conditions were threatening and that a man named Grecoff had been assassinated on the night of May 20. He was described as a newspaper writer, formerly in the diplomatic service, a friend of the King and a leader of the opposition. But this opposition is not clear.

ANTHRACITE MINERS REJECT WAGE OFFER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—Forty members of the scale committee of the anthracite miners are reported today to have conferred and voted unanimously to reject the counter-proposal of the operators for a wage reduction of 21 per cent.

Members of the committee are said now to be drafting a formal reply, contending that the cost of living statistics do not justify this reduction and insisting upon the consideration of the miners' demands for a 20 per cent increase over the 1920 wage scales still in effect.

They reported that the 155,000 miners in the hard-coal fields were a unit against the reduction and would stay on strike until September to obtain their 19 demands, which have been before the operators since April 1, when the suspension of work began.

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COURSE OF FRANCE SINCE WAR UPHELD

Robert Underwood Johnson Says She Is Doing Most to Rehabilitate Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 24.—That France is still "the exposed right wing of Europe" is the opinion of Robert Underwood Johnson, former American Ambassador to Italy, as expressed in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor on the state of Europe following the Genoa Conference.

"Nothing that was ever done by Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Johnson, "was wiser or more far-sighted than his refusal to go into the Genoa Conference. Against the view that it is our business to respond to any demand made upon us which comes in the name of co-operation in the rehabilitation of Europe, he opposed a continuation of that American policy toward Russia which was laid down definitely by the Wilson Administration. So far from being a hard-hearted policy, this was and is the only policy open to us."

"In my judgment, the country that is doing the most for the rehabilitation of Europe at the present time is France. The public opinion of America, I believe, is coming around to a perception of the fact that France was right when she refused to consider disarmament until she had some guarantee of protection along her undefended frontier against a nation which is undeniably meditating at a more or less distant future, a third war of aggression against her."

"The conference has had at least one good result—it has uncovered the malign and sordid purpose of the Soviets on the one hand, and on the other, the eagerness to continue the alliance which she established at Brest-Litovsk, and which was so largely maintained by German money."

"In my opinion, the present disorganized state of Europe so vividly revealed by the Genoa Conference has been brought about by three causes: First, the economic confusion incident to the cataclysm of war; second, the failure of the United States to enter the League of Nations—which I believe we shall still do—and third, the lack of perception on the part of Mr. Lloyd George that the keynote of European peace was the cultivation of the solidarity of the Allies. England needs France as much as France needs England, and no good can come of the false impression that France is in the wrong because she holds vigorously to her rights under the Treaty of Versailles. I believe the sentiment of our people has not been

accurately reflected by that portion of the press which has been occupied with criticisms of France. It is true that we are being constantly confronted by the factional character of French politics; but factions in France are no more numerous than in Italy or Germany.

"Whatever differences there may be in the Chamber of Deputies, there is a substantial unity among Frenchmen on the main point of national policy—that the settlement of the great conflict should be one of stability and permanence, guaranteeing the safety of France as absolutely necessary to the peace of Europe."

"Even if France has made blunders in the statement of her own position, it is a poor return for the dire sacrifices she has made to induce in carrying criticism of her as an obstructionist and an imperialist. The only empire she seeks is the empire of the mind; and the only obstruction she desires is against the combination of those who wish to place her at a disadvantage."

"Today, the most conservative agency in Europe is the existence of the French army, protecting France as the exposed right wing of civilization. It is not difficult to fancy what would happen with a Russo-German combination had that army been demobilized. Insure her safety beyond peradventure and the world will see how gladly she will divest herself of her military burdens."

HENRY FORD MAY SEEK PRESIDENCY

Townpeople Launch Campaign to Elevate Manufacturer

DETROIT, May 24.—Henry Ford's townspeople last night launched a movement they hope will land the manufacturer in the White House.

At a meeting in the town hall at Dearborn, Mr. Ford's suburban home, 137 of his neighbors formed the "Ford for President Club," with the declared intention of extending its activities to a nation-wide scope. Leaders in the movement included business men, a clergyman, a judge, a publisher and others prominent in village affairs.

The platform upon which Mr. Ford would be asked to run was touched upon only lightly by the speakers. "We want Henry," was the inscription on banners and on the cardboard hats worn at the rally, which took on much of the appearance of an old-time political meeting.

The similarity was noted by Dr. Edward Fisher, president of the village, who recalled that fewer persons than were present last night, met under the Jackson oak tree to launch the Republican Party.

Mr. Ford has not indicated his desire to enter the next presidential race.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES AS SEEN BY POLITICIANS

Mr. Harding's Action Fails to Evoke Applause of Either Republicans or Democrats—Random Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Last week will be known in Washington as the week of "White House conferences." President Harding was busy with the steel men and railroad managers in his effort to pave the way for improved business conditions throughout the country and he still is giving attention to these subjects. Recognizing steel as a great basic industry, he first attempted to bring employers and employees together in a manner to insure harmonious cooperation, and was so pleased with his success that he did not hesitate to express his gratification.

"Just wait," his friends said, "until the President gets the railroad people on the carpet, and when you see how he tells them to get on and get off and how they obey; then you will have something to write about."

The railroad conference also has come and gone, and sure enough the newspaper men are finding something to say. But not all of them are recording optimistic accounts of the meeting with the railroads. The President does not seem to have been so successful there as he was with the steel people. Already he has encountered cross currents. The railroad operators are finding fault with the executive interference at this juncture, while the Labor element sees in the move only a means of reducing wages.

The International Commerce Commission also is grouchy over the President's intervention, if reports may be created. The commission has been working on the problem for many months, and every report has it that after numerous efforts it has reached a decision upon the terms of a report and even now is prepared to submit its findings. Naturally the commission considers the subject within its province, and while its members make no open complaint there is a well grounded general belief that they do not look kindly upon an effort which might deprive them of the great honor of settling so important a question.

Meantime politics is being brought into the question. With the 1922 election approaching, the Democrats see a Republican move, while, on the other hand, Republican leaders apprehend that their chief may be playing with fire.

The most recent word from Woodrow Wilson's S street residence is that he is a very busy man. His visitors are few and are of the select of his followers. The majority come away with sealed lips, but occasionally a word is dropped. These scant expressions are made the most of, and many are enlarged into important utterances. It is, therefore, difficult to differentiate between facts and fiction in regard to the former president. The most recent account credits him with saying that he has before him a great work.

Just what the work is is uncertain, but it is believed to mean that he still has hopes of bringing the United States into the League of Nations and that it is his intention to try to keep

the subject before the people of this country. He is convinced that a majority are of the opinion that the League covenant affords the one channel for bringing about world peace, and there are those enthusiasts who believe he is preparing to insist upon the presentation of the subject to the voters at the November elections and that he looks forward to the general election in 1924 as another and broader opportunity for a test of the League theory.

Meantime many of the Democratic politicians are sidestepping the League as a political issue, and it is evident they are striving to find a substitute in the more restricted questions of tariff, soldier bonus and other strictly American issues. It is difficult to hold the American thought to international subjects, and it may be that these strictly American questions will find a more prominent place in the next campaign, although many speak kindly of the League today who in the past have been its severe critics. There are those who held the opinion that if the Versailles Treaty had been ratified, with the League covenant included, world conditions would have improved more rapidly and there would not now be the necessity for Washington, Genoa and Hague conferences. There is reason for believing Mr. Wilson so feels.

Washington is showing deep interest not only in the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in this city on May 30, but also in the unveiling of the bronze statue of Pocahontas, the Indian girl who rescued Capt. John Smith, which will take place at Jamestown, Va., June 2.

It is now something more than 300 years since Captain Smith landed on Jamestown Island, and while there have been many efforts to perpetuate the fame of the Algonquin maiden, conditions do not seem to have been favorable to the erection of a monument until the present time.

The success of the enterprise may be credited to the Pocahontas Memorial Association, which has been in existence for the past dozen years or more. Of this association, Miss Ella Lorraine Dorsey is president. The site on which the figure stands was presented by Mrs. Louise J. Barney, and the money which has been used in the construction of the monument has been donated in dollar bills, and has been contributed from all parts of the Union. The statue represents the Indian princess in a benevolent and sympathetic aspect. The figure is that of a strong and philanthropic personality, while the arms are thrown back and the hands opened as if in proclaiming good will to all mankind. The figure is garbed in modest Indian costume, and represents Pocahontas as she is supposed to have appeared when warning white settlers against an Indian uprising.

The actual unveiling of the figure will be performed by lineal descendants of Pocahontas and addresses will be delivered by Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, president of William and Mary College, and Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, author and diplomatist.

WATERWAY CALLED 'IMPOSSIBLE DREAM'

Gov. Miller, New York, Protests It in Formal Debate at Chicago With Gov. Allen of Kansas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 24.—That construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project would "unlock a continent" was the contention of Gov. J. Allen of Kansas last night in a formal debate here with Gov. Nathan L. Miller of New York, who, taking the negative, held that the position needed more study.

Governor Allen said that the middle west is the bread basket of the nation, raising the bulk of her foodstuffs. He argued that the seaway is absolutely essential as a transportation outlet. The farmers of the middle states, he said, have been greatly affected by increased transportation costs. They cannot compete with Argentina, he contended. The farm price is the market price with transportation deducted, and the export market, where an enormous surplus is sold, sets the price for the entire crop.

Would Increase Values
Wheat in Kansas and Nebraska is further from the New York market than wheat on the Argentine farms. The waterway project, he argued, would add 5 to 7 cents to the value of every bushel of grain raised in the Middle States.

It would mean \$250,000,000 added profit each year to grain growers, which he contended, would put in the pockets of the farmers alone more money than would pay the entire cost of the project. This he said would be in addition to what the proposition would mean to industry and general commerce.

Where the western farmer would benefit by getting navigation out of the improvement, the east would get both navigation and electric power which would save \$150,000,000 worth of coal annually, he said.

Governor Miller took issue with Governor Allen on the feasibility of the plan and asserted that the cost will be many times that of estimates. He insisted that it was an "impossible dream" and that the burden of cost would fall upon New York, whose waterpower rights would be taken to pay the bill and that much more of the commerce of states asking for the seaway can be carried by existing waterways or by improvements contemplated in the Mississippi and its tributaries and by the lakes and the New York barge canal to the Atlantic.

Calls It Impractical

His chief objection, he said, is the impracticability of the project. He said that if he could be convinced otherwise he would favor it. "New York has no objection to the consummation of this dream," Governor Miller said in opening his argument. "I did not come here to speak for New York, but as an humble citizen."

He challenged the idea that ocean-going vessels would sail into lake ports and argued that the ice-bound St. Lawrence would only operate seven months a year. "You can never convert Chicago into a seaport," he said, "by making it possible for an occasional tramp steamer to come here."

In his rebuttal the Kansas Governor quoted from resolutions of the New York Legislature and of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies of New York opposing the project because it might "result in irreparable injury to the port of New York."

Mr. Allen then declared that Lloyd's Register contains the information that of the ships registered, for insurance, 80 per cent of them are of the type of vessel from 3000 to 10,000 tons, and they could be sent into the Great Lakes and through the canal.

CRITICS ANSWERED BY MR. DAUGHERTY

Attorney-General Defends His Course in Morse Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, has broken his silence and made a reply to at least a part of the charges against him. In a statement, he refers to letters written by William H. Taft and W. W. Wickham in 1915 when Mr. Daugherty was a candidate for United States Senator, stating that his course in the Morse case was that of a reputable lawyer and that he had not used his personal or political influence to obtain the pardon.

Mr. Daugherty's statement follows: "The correspondence of former President Taft and Attorney-General Wickham, which was published again this month, clearly shows my connection with the Morse case of many years ago, both civil and criminal."

"The incentive and motives inspiring this and other litigation will not accomplish the results hoped for by those behind the scenes."

"The various prosecutions of war fraud cases will be carried out as expeditiously as possible, irrespective of these and other activities of the defendants, which will be expected. I have faith that the people of the country appreciate the situation and have confidence in the Department of Justice being fair, judicious and effective."

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, was charged by T. H. Caraway (D.), Sena-

tor from Arkansas, speaking today in the Senate, with having assigned Secret Service operatives to shadow members of Congress.

The Arkansas senator declared Mr. Daugherty never had denied the charge recently made by H. L. Scaife, discharged Department of Justice employee, that secret service men, including a Negro coachman, had been assigned to follow members of the House. The senator added the statement that he knew of a witness who would testify that "secret service men are trailing members of the Senate, as well as spying on members of the House."

KEYNOTE ADDRESS EVASIVE ON BONUS

Viewed as Having Shed No New Light on Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Whatever opinions of the President may have been reflected in the Indianapolis keynote speech of James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, the Administration spokesman disappointed his colleagues in Washington by his failure to shed any new light on the bonus situation.

Mr. Watson merely repeated that "the bonus will be passed at this session" and declared that it would be financed through collections of interest on foreign indebtedness. Both of these assertions have been made right along by certain Senate Finance Committee members, who still are waiting to hear definitely from the White House concerning the President's policy.

A result of this continued silence on the part of the Chief Executive, Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, is making plans to report the bonus bill to the Senate anyway.

Two obstacles, however, must be overcome. The Republican committee members themselves are divided on the form the bonus measure should take. Then, too, a report of a majority of the Democrats included is necessary to send the bill to the Senate.

If Mr. Harding refuses to break his silence, Mr. McCumber intends to take definite steps this week to bring the question squarely before his colleagues.

CHILE-PERU GUESTS AT ANNAPOLIS TODAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Peruvian and Chilean delegates are at Annapolis today as the guests of the naval academy. There is, therefore, no session of the Tacna-Arica conference and the luncheon which was to have been given for them by Dr. W. S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, has been postponed until next week.

Meanwhile it is stated that no progress has been made on an agreement on the points directly at issue, or those which might be left to arbitration between the two countries represented here. The Chileans went to the meeting place yesterday but the Peruvians did not appear. It developed that Dr. Porras had sent a note, explaining that they would not be present, but it was not received in time.

The fact that an impasse seems to have been reached is not yet openly acknowledged but there is decidedly lacking the optimistic flavor which was noticed in the remarks of the delegates as they approached their task.

Bolivia has not abandoned hope of having a voice in the discussions and does not regard the refusal of the Chilean and Peruvian delegates as final. The Bolivian representatives have communicated with their Government and expect to have a new proposal to make to the conference within a day or two.

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MR. HUGHES STAND ON RUSSIA LAUDED

Senator Edge Says Recognition Would Undo Christian Work of 2000 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Recognition by the United States of the Russian Soviet regime would be tantamount to tearing down by one act "all that Christianity has accomplished in 2000 years," Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, said in the Senate yesterday when he opposed the Russian recognition resolution recently offered by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

Mr. Edge said he believed the American public favored a continuation of the Government's isolation with respect to the Soviet and added, "Anyhow, it is no business of the Senate to initiate such a program."

Senator Borah, replying, said there had been "constant and persistent propaganda of misrepresentation in regard to Russia." He asserted the communistic ideas in Russia were limited and "by no means what they were a few years ago."

"The United States or its citizens," Mr. Edge declared, "never will hesitate in responding to calls of humanity no matter how much a subject of justifiable criticism is the policy of the Government under which such conditions exist, but America never should or never can in justice to its own splendid convictions subscribe to a recognition, which at its best could only be looked upon as a possibility of securing commercial advantages at the cost of national dishonor."

Senator Edge asked how it would be possible for the American Govern-

ment to recognize a government which denies the right of private ownership and "through such recognition to encourage our merchants and business men to engage in trade with the Bolsheviks." He added that he could not understand how American interests could be protected in a country "whose government refuses to recognize an American loan made to the government the present regime succeeded."

"So far as it can be ascertained or analyzed the policy of the Secretary of State as to Russia's recognition has met the widespread approval of all America," the New Jersey Senator said.

Mr. Borah said it was constantly stated at Genoa that Russia would restore the property of foreigners or compensate for it, a position, which, he declared, was no different from that of other governments that passed through the World War. He declared also that the Russian representatives at Genoa had stated that their country was willing to recognize the old debts of Russia if the other governments of the world would extend some measure of credit to assist in the rehabilitation of the country.

FRENCH MISSION'S TRIP POSTPONED

PARIS, May 24.—The departure of the French mission, headed by M. Parmentier, to confer with the American Inter-Allied Debt Funding Committee in Washington, has been indefinitely postponed.

The government felt that the moment of the arrival in Paris of J. P. Morgan, American financier, would be an ill-chosen one to send the mission, the members of which might profitably talk with the eminent banker, says he Petit Parisien.

AMERICAN WORKERS REBUILD NEAR EAST

Mr. Gibbons Says Country Has Right to Be Proud of Displacing Darkness With Hope

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24.—American relief workers are "rebuilding civilization amid destruction in the Near East," declared Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton, N. J., American author and authority on Near Eastern politics, in a statement given out here before his departure from Constantinople to make an intensive study of conditions in Transcaucasia, says cable received by the Near East Relief this morning from the Ottoman capital. Mr. Gibbons is now in the Near East as special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"This American organization is reaching admirably and efficiently the younger generation of all races and creeds in the Near East," he said. "It stands as a great constructive agency, saving and instilling a spirit of hope and progress, where all is darkness."

"It is rebuilding civilization amid destruction. America has a right to feel proud that she is contributing to the solution of the Near Eastern question through this splendid agency of rehabilitation, which goes on working quietly and purposefully, while the policies of the European states are still unsettled and while the intrigue of the great powers are retarding restoration."

Mr. Gibbons has just completed a survey of conditions in Anatolia, which he now plans to supplement by research in Armenia and Georgia.



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"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

Barnett Gift Adds 50,000 Volumes to Western University Library

London, Ont., April 15. Special Correspondence. CATALOGUERS at Western University library are busy classifying and indexing a recent acquisition of 50,000 volumes, the gift of John Davis Barnett, who has spent a long lifetime in collecting books and who is assisting the university authorities to put his gift in such shape that it will be of the greatest value to the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Barnett in presenting the library to Western stipulated that the volumes should be available for the use of any serious student in Canada. The university governors approved of this condition to the extent that they made it apply to the whole university library, which with the acquisition of the Barnett collection leaped into a high position among the libraries of the Dominion. A noteworthy feature of the collection is the completeness of the group referring to United States history. There are over 1200 volumes in this division.

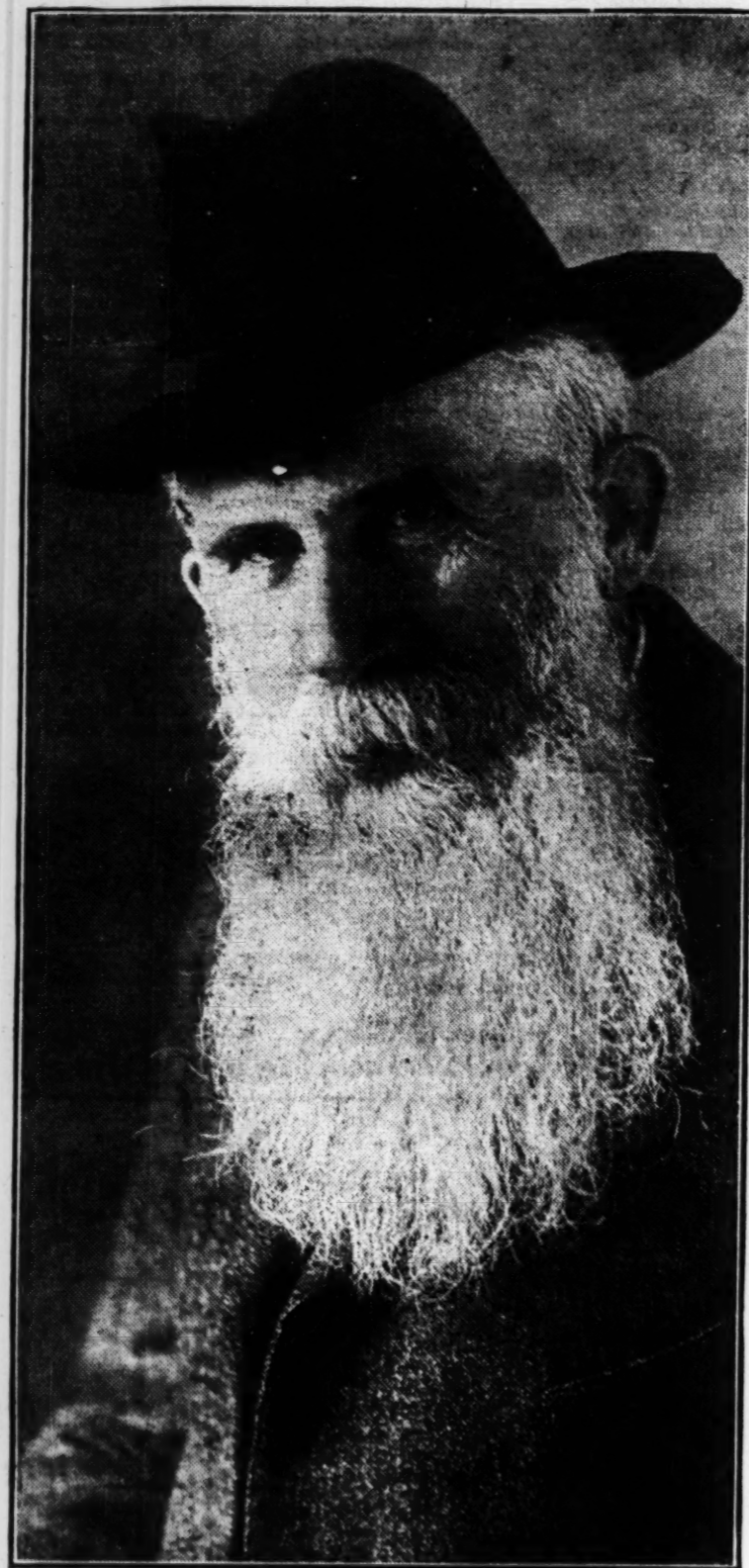
The donor of this magnificent library is one of the most picturesque figures in Canada. His natural setting is among his books and scrolls and board-covered vellums, the collection of which he made his life hobby. His life work primarily was not literature, however. He was one of the outstanding mechanical engineers of North America's pioneer rail-roading days. Fifty years ago he came to Montreal from England along with many others brought out to work as draughtsmen. Later he became mechanical superintendent of the Grand Trunk railway shops and a prominent figure in the American engineering world. But books were his hobby. Wherever he went he acquired them, and to such good purpose that his house was soon full of them. It was a large house but soon it was not large enough. The first group was Shakespeare. Then Emerson attracted him. The latter had a great influence in shaping the book-lover's philosophy. Then came excursions into the drama and finally into the wider field of general literature. Discrimination was the keynote of the plan of this collector, for in cataloguing it has been found that there is an unusually small percentage of "trash." The cataloguer rarely encounters a volume which he feels inclined to push down behind the stacks for future contemplation.

The collection of Americana is among the most complete in Canada. It is highly valued because it is largely a "source collection," and because of the preponderance of contemporaneous works on the American Revolution and conditions preceding it. There is a wealth of original biographical and memoir material among the 1200 odd volumes. "Rules of War" for the guidance of American officers in the conflict of 1812, and revelations of the general who commanded the Penian army are examples of the oddities in the collection.

The Canadiana, though not unique as to size, contain all the source material required in the study of many of the periods of Canadian history. Scores of the volumes are probably not duplicated elsewhere in Canada. The Anti-Gaile letters of Governor-General the Earl of Gosford, the reports of the Selkirk trials at Montreal, and dozens of volumes of memoirs by early Canadiana are included.

A huge volume by Schöffer, with its double-column pages of Latin in the type of the fifteenth century is probably not duplicated in museum or library elsewhere on the continent. There are also parchments from Abyssinia and vellums of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There are about 40,000 pamphlets, the cataloguing of which will require years of careful labor. When presented to the university the library was practically uncatalogued. Mr. Barnett carried most of the information as to his collection in his memory. Lately he has been of value to the university in exchanging duplicate copies with the University of Michigan and other universities. An exchange of congressional papers and parliamentary documents has been a feature of the university library work of recent years.

Western University's first building on the program made possible by generous provincial and municipal grants will be commenced this year, and one wing of it will be a modern library to house the volumes previously owned and those presented by Mr. Barnett.



John Davis Barnett

CANADA OUTLINES BIG UNIVERSITY

Proposed Amalgamation of Higher Education Institutions

HALIFAX, N. S., May 24.—Details of the plan recently announced for amalgamating all institutions for higher education in the Maritime Provinces of Canada into a central university at Halifax, with the assistance of the Carnegie Foundation, have been made public here. The alumni of the various colleges at present are considering the proposal. The plan is contained in the following clauses:

1. "That there should be formed in Halifax an overhead university connected with all the colleges, but not particularly with any one, which should do the work of graduate and professional schools for the provinces;

Francis Xavier and the University of New Brunswick, should move to Halifax, erect buildings of their own, provide dormitory facilities, class rooms, dining rooms, chapel and other needed buildings for their own students, and in general conduct the work in English, French, German, Latin, Greek, mathematics and history for the first two years, caring for the housing and discipline of their students.

3. "That all examinations should be conducted by the overhead University and all the degrees, with the exception of those in theology, be conferred by the University.

4. "That financially the Carnegie Corporation would be willing to assist the colleges which would have to move, and perhaps, also, the overhead university, so that the general scheme might be well started, and then it was hoped the provincial governments would provide any money necessary for the overhead university; but all fees for class-room work should be handed over to the university; and that the colleges should only do such work as their endowments would permit."

EXTENSION OF DESERT RAILWAY IN SOUTHERN ALGERIA PLANNED

Track Linking up Touggourt and Ouargla Will Have to Be Laid Across Barren Stretch of Sahara

BISKRA, Southern Algeria, May 2 (Special Correspondence).—Detailed consideration is being given to a proposition for extension of one of the most remarkable railways in the world, that is to say, the line from Biskra to Touggourt, well inside the area of the Sahara desert. This railway is to be prolonged to another oasis called Ouargla, 158 kilometers to the southwest. The track will stretch across the desert, with scarcely an oasis or a habitation of any kind along the way.

Ouargla is a native village in an oasis. It has a population of about 4000, with only a few Europeans numbered among its inhabitants. Berbers of a heretic class founded the place 10 centuries ago, but later abandoned it. The present Ouargla was not built until the sixteenth century.

Came Under French Control. After the many ups and downs of a disturbed desert existence, Ouargla came under the control of the French in 1872. Life is lived on a low scale by the present inhabitants, who are distinct from most other desert tribes and classes and have peculiar customs of their own. There are, however, 500,000 date palm trees in the oasis of Ouargla itself, all in full production, and there are nearly 500,000 more in the oases of the surrounding district.

Despite these palms, Ouargla is such an inconsequential and out-of-the-way place that it may be wondered why anyone should desire to build a railway there, and what the French have in mind. The answer is that this project is part and parcel of the French policy of extension in every direction in Algeria, to bring the whole area progressively under French domination and encouragement, and incidentally to remove all possibility of others coming there.

Desert Being Reclaimed. The French, for some time, have been devising means for the partial reclamation of the desert. New water supplies are being provided at the oases by the drilling of artesian wells and palm trees are being planted by the thousand. The oases are thus being vastly enlarged. Striking results in this direction have been achieved on the way from Biskra to Touggourt. On the other hand, France is able, through these railways, to set up business with the Berbers and others who have had little traffic and intercourse with Europeans in the past. She is selling them foodstuffs, and, by establishing new buildings of the most modern construction here and there, is introducing automobiles and other features of civilization, and is encouraging the disposition to advance toward Europeanism.

Thus, with the production from the

oases and the sale to the natives of goods which they are trained to like, a new commerce is being set up. Hence the railway. Camel traction served the natives well enough for centuries. In all these parts the lonely caravans can be seen wending their way over the limitless dunes, the backs of the animals packed high with goods. But camels will not serve in the sewing-machine area. It is significant that no sooner had the railway from Biskra to Touggourt been established than the native populations all the way along abandoned the track which had served them for ages, and in many places it now can hardly be discerned.

Road Recently Opened. The Biskra-Touggourt railway section was not long since opened to general traffic, though construction was begun some 10 or 12 years ago. The distance between the two places is 217 kilometers. Biskra is the last place in Southern Algeria which might be called an abode of civilization. The desert begins immediately. After a period of steppes, where the sandy wastes are dotted freely with patches of scrub, blossoming at times with purple flowers, it lapses to the desert of dunes, pure and simple.

Touggourt is a small town in an oasis. Here some public buildings have been set up, and the French influence is steadily and surely becoming greater. In a total population of about 3000, there are only about 150 Europeans—all French except one Englishman.

The construction of this railway from Biskra to Touggourt has been no small enterprise, and it continues to cause difficulties that are foreign to the promoters of most other rail-

ways. It is of very narrow gauge, and is perfectly straight for many miles at a time.

American Engines Best. At present, 13 engines are in use on this little desert system. Four of them are French, four English and five American. The American engines so far have given more satisfaction than the others.

Passengers are conveyed from Biskra to Touggourt three times a week, the train that makes the journey one day returning the next. There are 13 stations or halts, the chief of these being Djama, where passengers may turn out for a meal at the station. A local kaid or marabout, mounted on a fine Arab horse, often makes some sort of demonstration at the stopping place. There is little else to see along the way.

JACK LONDON LIBRARY FUND IS BEING RAISED

OAKLAND, Cal., May 2 (Special Correspondence).—A memorial to Jack London in the form of a library of books dealing with the west, which the author loved, is in prospect. The Glen Ellen Woman's Improvement Club, which sponsored the project, announces it now has \$5000 toward the fund, and that a site has been donated near London's ranch home at Glen Ellen. The building will cost about \$10,000, and will be built of stone and steel.

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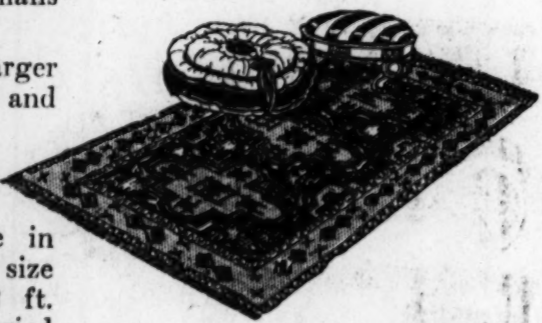
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CANADIAN BUDGET
REDUCES TARIFFSFinancial Proposals Include Cuts
in Many Articles Imported
From United States

OTTAWA, May 24 (Special).—The sixteenth budget of S. W. Fielding, Minister of Finance, was delivered yesterday in the House of Commons. The chief feature of the budget is that of over 50 tariff changes, all but one a reduction. The reductions in question range from 2½ to 5 per cent and cover a wide list of commodities affecting farming, fishing, dairying, lumbering, and other industries of an indigenous nature. Notable among them are the reductions of 2½ per cent in the duties on agricultural implements generally, on boots and shoes, on textiles, on hardware, and on other materials of general use. The 5 per cent reductions are on articles of less general use, and mostly apply to the British preference, of which Mr. Fielding was the author.

The announcements of Mr. Fielding were greeted with very general applause from the Liberal and Progressive benches. The Finance Minister made it fairly clear that conditions had changed since the Republican Party of the United States in 1911 had offered to meet Canada in a reciprocity pact, and Canada had rejected the same at the polls. "I cannot help but ponder," he declared, "that we are at that time a golden opportunity." He expressed the hope that in the future, negotiations looking toward freer trade relations between the two countries would be reopened.

Drastic Taxation Proposals
The new taxation proposals are as drastic as anything which have been brought down since Sir Henry Drayton, Finance Minister in the Meighen government, presented his first budget in 1921. The Sales Tax, which is an innovation of but a few years ago, has been increased from 3 to 4½ per cent on Canadian manufactured goods, and from 4 to 6 per cent on imported articles. This will almost counterbalance any reductions in the tariff which have been made. The Sales Tax last year brought to the treasury the sum of \$51,000,000; with the increase it should reach close upon \$100,000,000 and will rank with the Income Tax as one of the most fruitful sources of Canadian revenues. During the year past Income Tax and Business Profits Tax brought in \$101,000,000; Customs, \$105,000,000; and the Post Office \$39,000,000.

The Minister regards tobacco as a further reasonable and prolific source of revenue. An excess tax of 33 per thousand has been imposed by the Minister upon cigarettes. The tax on cigars is graduated; those valued at not more than \$40 per thousand will pay 50 cents per thousand; between \$40 and \$50, \$2 per thousand; between \$50 and \$140, \$7 per thousand; and between \$140 and \$200, \$10 per thousand. Over that the tax will be \$16. Further sumptuary duties, include a tax of 15 cents per gallon on beer and ale. This will not affect Quebec and British Columbia.

Tax on Automobiles
Purchasers of automobiles will in future have to contend with an excise tax of 5 per cent on all cars costing \$1200 and under, and of 10 per cent on all valued at over that price. Banks will be compelled to pay 1 per cent on circulation; these new imposts are expected to bring \$2,250,000 to the treasury. The tax on telegrams and cables has been increased from 1 to 2 cents, while on stock transfers there is a graduated tax, and on cheques over \$50 a tax of 2 cents is charged on every \$50 unit.

A move toward freer trade is made through the abolition of certain regulations contained in the last budget of Sir Henry Drayton. The latter provided, in this first place, that all articles coming from a foreign country should be marked with the name of the country of origin; Mr. Fielding announced amid loud applause that this regulation was to be dropped.

Immortal Currency Regulation
It was further provided in the budget of Sir Henry that in the valuation of foreign goods for purposes of the customs, a no greater depreciation in the currency of the country from which the goods came than 50 per cent should be considered. Mr. Fielding declared that it was immoral to declare the currency of any country to be of greater value than it actually was. He further stated that the regulation had been consistently evaded, and that Germany, for instance, had succeeded in overcoming it by shipping her goods through Holland, England or the United States. The result had been simply that the Canadian importer had been compelled to pay several middlemen, and the consumer had been no better off. The regulation, he said, had been abolished.

Progressive members are inclined to regard the tariff reforms of Mr. Fielding as an earnest of the present Government's intentions to reduce the customs duties. The reductions may not be as sweeping as expected, but, on the other hand, the new Government had only been in power a short time, and the situation as between Canada and the United States is at present a most uncertain one.

CALIFORNIA LAND LAW
IS CONSTITUTIONAL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—California's alien land law violates no provisions of the Federal Constitution nor does it conflict with the treaty between the United States and Japan, according to the unanimous opinion rendered by Judge W. W. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judges M. T. Doelling and W. H. Sawtelle of the United States District Court.

The three judges passed upon the application of Raymond L. Frick and N. Satow, the latter a subject of Japan, who sought to enjoin the Attorney-General of the United States and Matthew Brady, United States Attorney, from interfering with the transfer of stock in the Merced Farm Company from Mr. Frick to Mr. Satow.

INITIAL CASE IS PRESENTED
TO "COURT WITHOUT LAWYERS"Tribunal of Arbitration Called on to Settle Sheet Metal
Dispute Involving \$400—Plan May Spread

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24.—New York's innovation of a "court without lawyers," or, as it is more technically known, Tribunal of Arbitration of the Arbitration Society of America, commenced to function yesterday when called upon to settle a financial dispute growing out of partnership of dealers in sheet metal.

While the amount involved was only \$400 it will afford an excellent opportunity for the tribunal to demonstrate itself. It is expected that a decision will be rendered within a few days and at practically no cost. If the litigants went to court the entire amount involved—probably more—would be consumed and, in all probability, several years would be required to secure a decision.

May Oust Courts
It is the firm conviction of those interested in this venture that the arbitration theory is destined to react around the world as a movement in behalf of justice, especially in so far as it applies to those of small means and little experience with law to which a court is a bugbear to be avoided at all costs. This opinion is held strongly by Moses H. Grossman, prominent New York attorney, a former magistrate and chairman of the tribunal. Judge Grossman is vice-president of the Arbitration Society and is declared by many who are familiar with the inception of the plan to be its father.

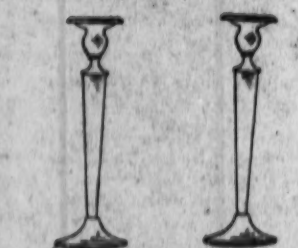
"There is a wide chasm between divine justice and human justice," said Judge Grossman, commenting on the theory which is behind the project, "and I hope to aid in bridging it with better human laws. This Arbitration Society of America is a step in the right direction and one that will bring relief to thousands of persons. It is founded on an ideal, which demands a justice based upon compassion and love."

Self-Supporting Justice
"Some of my friends wonder at my deep interest in this matter. They do not realize that my interest goes back many, many years—back to my initial case before the bar. In that case I won the decision for my client when it seemed absolutely impossible to do so, but I knew the decision was inequitable, and since that time have refused to accept a fee to defend wrong. All those years I have been dreaming of a drama, and my 'pet' has been the Arbitration Society. It is only during the last seven months that this has taken definite shape, although a similar law was enacted 10 years ago, only to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. "In endeavoring to secure a realization of my vision of some such equitable tribunal, I have interviewed hundreds of prominent people in New York City and other places. Without exception they have endorsed the plan and, in many instances, have offered donations toward its fulfillment. However, all I cared for was their moral support as I was, and still am, confident that the tribunal will be self-supporting."

Plan to be Spread
"As a matter of cold fact, I anticipate a small profit will result from the initial effort in this city. With any profit that may accrue it is our plan to spread the doctrine of arbitration throughout this state and then branch out and endeavor to induce still other states to enact a similar law, until the entire country has accepted the idea and enjoyed its workings. Then will be time to spread still further and carry the story to other men in other lands until the entire world has embraced our plan."

Diverging from the arbitration idea, Judge Grossman explained in detail the theory of "trial by jury," and how the jurors were elected under the old English laws because of their special knowledge of, and acquaintance with, the parties involved. Whereas, today, a barber, hod-carrier, chauffeur, and telegrapher may be called into the jury box together to decide some intricate question, regarding a certain quality of silk, for instance. None of these men has any idea about the matter involved, neither is he competent to render a decision.

Courts Are Jammed
"At the present time there are approximately 23,000 cases pending in

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the calendars of the Supreme Court alone," added Judge Grossman, "at least \$600 in excess of last year. The courts are unable to handle in excess of 6000 or 7000 a year, consequently, a case placed at the end of the calendar may be called for trial within three or four years. That means expense. It means that the reason for the trial may have entirely disappeared. It means that some party to the litigation may have sustained a heavy loss as the result of the delay. As a consequence, few are satisfied with the law as at present administered, which is merely an additional reason for some change."

"On the other hand, under the operation of the Arbitration Society, two parties are involved in a dispute. They agree to arbitrate their differences, for the purpose of getting an early settlement at minimum cost and for the further, frequently more important, purpose of avoiding unnecessary publicity. The initial cost to these parties will be rent for a room, in which their case may be discussed, \$5, or possibly \$10.

Typical Case Presented
"We will assume they are shoe manufacturers. They are brought together and a list of prominent men in the shoe industry is submitted to them in order that they may agree on a man to act as arbitrator. This list will contain names of the leaders in every line of endeavor in the United States. Men who enjoy the finest reputations. Men interested deeply in this work and men willing to serve without fee."

"We will assume our shoe men choose a shoe manufacturer living in Buffalo. He is invited to act and the litigants agree to halve his expenses while serving. He arrives and, together with the litigants, discusses the matter. A small room is used, the discussion is private and the matter is thrashed out. The interested parties introduce any witnesses they may desire and the arbitrator digests all the facts presented. It is probable that he will reserve his decision until he has had opportunity to secure the opinion of 20 or 30 other leaders in his same line. He will give them a digest of the facts and from the 20 or 30 answers received should be able to render an excellent composite decision. The decision would be based on knowledge and facts—not, as too frequently is the case, on technicalities."

"The saving of time alone would be enormous, while the financial benefits would be difficult of computation. Some cases, of course, would have no place before this tribunal, although they will be few and far between."

Extension Foreseen
"Everyone should have prompt redress through an inexpensive channel. The lawyers are in favor of this plan because we are helping rather than competing with them. The press is supporting us and, I am sure, as our work is better understood the support will become stronger. This society will go on and on. I believe there will be many thousands of members by the end of the present year and that within three years at the most this idea will be accepted as a natural adjunct to the law courts of every state in the Union. From that point its spread to an international institution is short and certain."

Henry B. Sayre, Industrial Commissioner for the State of New York, is enthusiastic over the Tribunal of Arbitration and would welcome an enlargement of its activities to embrace industrial disputes, at least to mediate mooted points and endeavor, within the limit of other existing laws, to offer a solution of such points.

The Real News of
Asia Minor

Many Turkish Civilians Seeking Refuge
Within the Greek Lines, Says Her-
bert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., in His
Next Article.

THE fifth of the series of articles by Mr. Gibbons on the Greek position in Asia Minor will appear in The Christian Science Monitor on Friday.

This article was written from Afun Karahisar and describes a meeting with the Mayor of the town, Sabit Effendi, who declared that all thinking Turks realize the Turks must have peace or the Turkish race will disappear.

Mr. Gibbons urges that American and British readers guard against any repetition of the mistake made a decade ago, when sentimentality led them to hail the origin of a great patriotic movement tending to bring Turkey into line with western civilization—the so-called Young Turk movement.

These articles by Mr. Gibbons are written especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

SEÑOR HUERTA HAS
LEFT FOR PARLEYInternational Committee Will Dis-
cuss Mexican Debt

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24.—The conference here between Adolfo de La Huerta, Finance Minister of Mexico, and members of the international committee of bankers, to discuss Mexico's foreign debt, will take place the first week in June. Mr. de La Huerta left Mexico City last night on a special train and is expected to reach New York June 2, according to Eduardo N. Yturbe, president of the Bank of Commerce and Industry, in Mexico, who already arrived here, accompanied by Augustus Legorreta, managing director of the National Bank of Mexico.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other members of the international committee, who recently met in Paris, have sailed from England. The other members are A. R. Peacock, representing the British committee; J. Chevalier of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and R. Mason of the Credit Lyonnais, representing French interests.

Mr. Yturbe said that last January he laid before the Oregon government propositions from American banking interests which he expects will be fully discussed here next month. He declined to indicate what the proposals are but said he is confident terms will be reached between the international committee and Mexico. Newspapers from Mexico City which have been received here, commenting editorially on the forthcoming meeting, say it will be one of the utmost gravity and importance to the republic.

It is announced here that Mr. Lamont will have as guests on June 2 all members of the committee of bankers attending the economic conference.

ONTARIO ATTEMPTS
TO STOP BETTING

TORONTO, May 23 (Special).—The Ontario Government is waging a strong fight against race track betting. Last week an act was passed imposing a tax of 5 per cent on all money wagered at race tracks by the pari-mutuel system. This was put through the Legislature rapidly in time for the spring races in Toronto this week.

The day before the races, the Ontario Jockey Club applied for an injunction to restrain the Government from collecting the tax and the police from stopping the racing, were it not collected. The judge made no attempt to decide the case on its merits but granted the injunction leaving the Government to appeal, the tax in the meantime being paid into court by the Jockey Club.

The legal point involved is whether the tax is a direct or an indirect one. The first day's racing brought in a tax total of \$24,000. The Government on Monday introduced a declaratory bill in the Legislature which had its second reading yesterday and will become effective on receiving the royal assent at an early date. It provides that every organization conducting a race meeting will be required to act as an agent of the Government in the collection of the tax.

MOTORISTS TO CARRY
LAW VIOLATION CARDS

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted an ordinance requiring all motorists to carry traffic violation cards bearing their photographs.

The cards will have spaces in which traffic policemen will make marks for the first four minor infractions of the law. When the four spaces are filled up, motorists will have to obey the law or appear in the traffic court.

NATION-WIDE DRY CAMPAIGN
IS PROJECTED AT MILWAUKEELeaders Plan District Conferences to Work for Election of
Representatives Favoring Enforcement

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 24 (Special).—Vigorous and persistent efforts to enforce the prohibition law will spring from the work being done at the Wisconsin Law Enforcement convention, the greatest temperance demonstration in the history of the State, now in session in Milwaukee, according to predictions made here today.

The Auditorium has been crowded with enthusiastic supporters of law observance, cheered by addresses by prohibition leaders. Plans for the most powerful attack yet made on the illegal sale of intoxicants will be made at a district convention here tomorrow and Friday by Wayne B. Wheeler, Washington, counsel for the National Anti-Saloon League; Dr. P. A. Baker, the league's national superintendent; Dr. H. H. Russell, Westerville, O., founder of the league; Dr. E. J. Moore, Westernport, Md., president of the association; E. H. Cherrington, Westerville, O., general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism; State League workers from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Michigan.

District conferences will be held in Atlanta, Oklahoma City, Denver, Boston and New York. Emphasis will be laid on law enforcement, election of dry representatives to Congress and members of legislatures and world prohibition. Each will be preceded by a state law enforcement convention. Interest will be developed in the convention of World League Against Alcoholism, Toronto, Ont., Nov. 24.

An effort is being made for a conference in San Francisco.

"Wisconsin is the center of the dry campaign." This was the declaration at the conference by H. P. Hutton, superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League. "State enforcement is an absolute necessity in Wisconsin. Judge F. A. Geiger of the Federal Court has so tied up the federal agents that there would be practically no enforcement in Wisconsin if the State should now fail. This condition would surely come about if the veto came into power. The Severson law would be repealed; the State would be redistricted to the advantage of the wet forces."

A. P. Nelson, Grantburg, Wis., Representative in Congress, spoke of the attack being made upon prohibition by the Association Against Prohibition. He said the object of the association was to get the Volstead Act out and keep it out. "But the Eighteenth Amendment will never be repealed," he said.

That property owners be held responsible for violations of the Severson Act by tenants was proposed by Frank Simmons, district attorney of Kenosha.

VICTORIA ISSUES NEW LOAN
VICTORIA, B. C., May 19 (Special Correspondence).—The British Columbia Government is issuing a new \$2,000,000 loan for irrigation and soldiers' settlement development in various parts of the province. The bonds will carry 5 per cent interest and will be payable both in New York and Canada. Tenders have been called for, for 5 and 23-year terms.

CHANGES IN SHOE
DECREE PROTESTEDGovernment Files Court Re-
joinder to Company's Petition

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Vigorous objection by the Government to modifications of the decree entered against the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and its affiliated companies by the United States District Court at St. Louis was expressed in a brief filed today by the Government in the Supreme Court in answer to a petition of the company seeking modifications.

Pointing out that the decree of the District Court held certain of the leases in violation of the Clayton Act, which the Supreme Court recently affirmed, was entered two years ago, the Government declared the corporation has had sufficient time "to adapt the leases to the requirements of the decree," and that if it has chosen to ignore the possibility of the Supreme Court affirming that, "it would seem to be its misfortune."

Asserting that the request was made to obtain "further delay before ceasing the practice found to be in violation of law," the Attorney-General's brief agreed to a modification of the mandate to the extent of permitting the district court to grant a reasonable time, not exceeding three months, in which the corporation may adjust its leases, provided it should appear to that court that such extension is actually necessary.

The corporation in its application stated that the modifications requested were "not inconsistent with the opinion of this (the Supreme) Court." The Government replied that "in fact, each of the law decrees is in effect a request that this court should reverse or permit the district court to reverse the well-considered judgment already rendered upon matters fully heard in both courts."

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ston, 241 Belmont St.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

Star Field Event Men Entered for Big Track Meet in the Harvard Stadium Friday and Saturday

SOCCER ELECTIONS
TAKE PLACE TODAYPresent Office Holders Expected
to Meet Much Opposition
in Annual Voting

In the annual election of the United States Football Association, to take place at the Hotel Essex this afternoon, the present incumbents of office frankly admit that there will probably be the closest race within recent years between the "government men"—or those who support the major policies of the present executive—and the more or less independent opposition. No attempt has been made to conceal the fact that the dissenting faction in the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Association has mustered considerable support, and the result of the balloting, notably that for secretary, is problematical. The acting secretary, Thomas W. Cahill, who succeeded James E. Schofield temporarily in carrying out the duties of this office, is known to favor James F. Sullivan for the post. Sullivan is the recording secretary of the organization.

A number of important changes were read into the rules this afternoon. Chief among them, perhaps, was that regulating the prices of admission to be charged for championship soccer matches. Instead of the flat 50-cent minimum for all matches as of old, a charge of not less than 25 cents will be made for entrance to qualifying-round games; not less than 50 cents for other rounds, up to the semifinal; not less than 75 cents for the semifinals, while at least \$1 will be the price of admission to the championship final. Another amendment along the same line is that which provides for the playing of a National Cup final match on a neutral ground, instead of "at a suitable place," as formerly specified. "Neutral" in this case means any field not used regularly by either participant, but does not prevent a team from playing a final anywhere else in its own city.

The rule providing for the appointment of two National Cup Committees has been changed to allow for only one. Conflict of jurisdiction in many cases is the main reason for this step. In the controversy between the Michigan and Missouri state bodies, it was recommended that the Western Cup Committee be censured for what was termed its inadequate suspensions of several players who were found at fault during the western finals between the Scullins of St. Louis and the Caledonians of Detroit. The petition of the Bricklayers Club for reimbursement was granted. A motion to prevent any but United States citizens from joining any of the association committees was rejected. A vote was carried to the effect that each state association should, within 60 days, forward to the national secretary's office a map showing the territory under its particular jurisdiction. A committee will shortly be appointed to see that this rule is carried out.

The courtesy of the meeting was extended to John R. Dreisdale, manager of the Todd Shipyard team. A number of important decisions were reached in yesterday afternoon's meeting as well. The attempt of the Lawrence fact to remove George Collins from his seat as the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Association delegate met with failure on the floor of the council, where it had been referred by the credentials committee. The charge brought by the Todd Shipyard Company team that the delegates had accorded a most unparliamentary reception in St. Louis, where they played a losing game for the National cup, was thoroughly aired in council yesterday afternoon. The Scullins Steel Company team of St. Louis, against whom the charge was brought, was exonerated, as the matter was said to be unproven.

The report on the tour of the All Scots team was accepted. The United States Football Association gave the All Scots nearly \$11,000 for their share, whereas their guarantee only amounted to \$6000.

Sam McAuley of the State Association challenged the right of Delegates James Riley of Wisconsin and J. Haggas of the Norfolk League, but was not sustained by the council. The men in question were alleged to be under suspension.

Last night the members of the convention were guests of the city at a banquet at the Cafe Seville. The Mayor was represented by Councillor F. J. W. Ford. Standish Wilcox was in charge of arrangements. S. McLerie was spokesman for the State Association, while other speakers included President George Healey of the National Association, W. S. Haddock of Pittsburgh, the Rev. J. J. Thompson of St. Louis, A. M. Brown of Bayonne, N. J., and W. F. Garcelon.

Among the invited guests were: D. Stewart, Philadelphia, first vice-president of the league; Winton Barker, St. Louis, second vice-president; Joseph Booth, Bridgeport, third vice-president; Secretary Thomas W. Cahill, Dr. G. R. Manning, New York City; John A. Pernley, Pawtucket; A. M. Brown, Bayonne, N. J.; A. Beveridge, Jersey City; W. Hollywood, New York City; A. D. B. Nelson, Somerville; W. Partick, Bayonne, N. J.; J. Walsh, Newark; A. Curley, George Park, T. Wilford, Thomas B. White, all of the Boston section; S. McAuley, Holyoke; J. W. Riley, Methuen; J. Haggas, Lawrence; E. Bennett, Lawrence; P. Clust, New York City; J. Ross, Bridgeport; H. Murray, Providence; J. Addison and W. Palmer, Philadelphia; W. R. Cummings, Chicago; G. Ritchie, Providence; E. J. Viberg, New York City; G. Kleiman, St. Louis; J. F. Sullivan, New York City; James McKinley, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Patterson, Detroit; W. R. Welch, Boston.

The convention will close tonight with the annual banquet, at which W. F. Garcelon will preside. W. W. Prout, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, and District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien of Suffolk County, are to be among the speakers.

10 POINT-WINNERS
IN FIELD EVENTSJavelin and Discus to Be Held
This Week for First Time
in Intercollegiate

When the athletes meet in the preliminaries of the field events in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet on Soldiers Field Friday afternoon, there will be only 10 men who won places in those events in the 1921 meet and not a single athlete who can claim a clear title to any one of the five championships decided in those events last spring. There are, however, two athletes entered who finished in a tie for first place in two of the events, while those men who shared the ties with them have graduated. Two field events have been added to the official program this year so there are no former point-winners to compete in them.

The running high jump is one of the events in which an athlete who shared first place with another in 1921 will strive to capture a clear claim to the title and gold medal this week. He is H. P. Muller '22, the famous University of California all-round athlete. Last year he tied with R. W. Landon '21, Yale University captain, at 6ft. 3 1/2 in. There is one other 1921 point-winner in this event in the person of Capt. L. T. Brown '22, Dartmouth, who finished third last year with a leap of 6ft. 2 1/2 in. Brown established a new world's indoor record this winter, but in his outdoor jumping he has been having difficulty in going much over 6ft. These two jumpers, however, seem to be quite a bit better than any other men this spring with J. M. Howell '24, Stanford, with a record of 6ft. 2 in., and E. J. T. Weatherdon '23, New York University, with a record of about 6ft., the next best of the entrants.

Third, fourth and fifth-place winners in 1921 are back for the running broad jump; but E. O. Gourdin, Harvard's famous world-record holder, and C. G. Krognas, the Crimmon's famous all-round star, who finished first and second last year are graduated. D. B. Lourie '22 of Princeton was third last year with 22ft. 4 1/2 in., Muller of California, fourth, with 22ft. 3 1/2 in., and R. S. Grubb '22, Pennsylvania State, fifth, with 21ft. 9 in., but unless all of these men improve their 1921 jumps, or four of the other men entered fail to come up to their 1922 form, the 1921 men will have difficulty in getting a single point in the event. R. L. Legendre '22 of Georgetown University, winner of the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival Pentathlon this year, has done 23ft. 6 1/2 in. In competition this year and is a consistent performer. A. E. Ross '24 of Pennsylvania is credited with 23ft. 7 1/2 in., which ranks as about the best of the year. P. S. Boren '24, California, and J. W. Merchant '22 California have both done 23ft. 1 in. and W. I. Reed '24, Brown University, is another man good for 23ft.

The pole vault is always a very uncertain event and this year has been one of the most disappointing in some years. Getting a height of more than 12 feet has seldom been accomplished. E. V. Gouinlock '23 of Cornell being one of the few vaulters who have shown this in competition. He did 12ft. 6 in., in the Pennsylvania relay carnival. Capt. T. P. Gardner '23 of Yale won the pole vault at the carnival with a vault of 12ft. 9 in., but has not done as well since. A. G. Norris '23, California, who tied for first place last year at 12ft. and J. W. Temple '22, Pennsylvania, who tied for fifth, are good for about 12 feet and are the only 1921 point-winners left. H. R. Davis '23 Harvard, and W. M. Black Jr. '23, Stanford, are two other entrants good for that height.

R. E. Jordan '23, captain of the Yale football team next fall, is the only 1921 point-winner left in the shotput. He won fifth place last year with 43ft. 11 in. and if he can get that distance Friday or Saturday, he should place better, as men capable of putting 44ft. this spring appear scarce. S. G. Hartranft '24 of Stanford should win this event without opposition, as he is credited with a put of 50 feet, and there is no other man who has come within six feet of that mark. S. H. Thomson '22, Princeton, has done 43ft.



11 in. this spring, and J. W. Merchant '22, California, is credited with 43ft. These, with J. H. Lee '23, Dartmouth, appear to be the best in this event.

Prospects of a new hammer-throwing record for this meet are quite bright, with two such throwers as J. F. Brown '22 of Harvard and Merchant of California battling for the title. Brown finished second last year; but last Saturday he showed that he is a far better thrower than he was last year, as he won the event from Princeton with a throw of 166ft. 4 in., over one foot better than the present mark. He is credited with better than 170ft. in practice. Merchant is credited with 171ft. 4 in., and if both Brown and Merchant come up to their best form, there is going to be a record-breaking duel between the two for the gold medal that goes with first place. Capt. F. D. Tootel '23 of Bowdoin College has done 157ft. 10 1/2 in. this spring, and F. Baker '23, Princeton, has done 156ft. 6 in. Tootel finished fifth last year, but should improve that mark this week.

The discus and javelin throws are new to the intercollegiate this year and individual performances have varied considerably with every meet. Hartranft of Stanford has by far the best record throw for the spring with 147ft. 9 in., about 20 feet better than the next man. Lee of Dartmouth is credited with 123ft. Muller of California with 127 1/2 ft.; Weatherdon, New York University, with 125ft. 11 1/2 in., and Legendre, Georgetown, with 124ft. Thomson, Princeton, is also pretty good at this event.

J. F. Hanner '22, Sanford, is the leading candidate for the javelin with a performance of 197ft. 2 in., in public and a reported practice throw of 200ft. 8 in. Bettering such work as this is going to be a difficult job. G. A. Bronder Jr. '24, Pennsylvania, United States champion from 1914 to 1919 inclusive, has done 182ft. 1 in., this year, while Legendre, Georgetown; H. L. Ebersole '23, Cornell; and R. M. C. Greenidge '24, Harvard, are all good for better than 160ft.

| INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
| Baltimore | 23 | 11 | .676 |
| Rochester | 20 | 14 | .588 |
| Toronto | 19 | 14 | .576 |
| Buffalo | 17 | 17 | .500 |
| Syracuse | 15 | 17 | .463 |
| Reading | 16 | 20 | .444 |
| Jersey City | 15 | 20 | .429 |
| Newark | 11 | 23 | .324 |

RESULTS TUESDAY
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 0.
Reading 4, Newark 2.
Syracuse 5, Toronto 5.
Rochester 1, Buffalo 0.
Buffalo 6, Rochester 1.

TWO COLLEGES
ARE FAVORITESOklahoma and Washington Lead
Missouri Valley Tennis Circles

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 23 (Special)—University of Oklahoma and Washington University are expected to be the leading contenders for the Missouri Valley Conference tennis championship in the tournament to be held here Friday and Saturday. Oklahoma has defeated practically every team in the Conference in dual meets. The dual meet between the Sooners and Washington was postponed and as a result they have not measured strength.

Twice the Washington team has won the championship of the Conference, and it has the same trio carrying the Red and Green honors this year. The two teams are composed as follows: Capt. B. K. Parks '22, J. C. Harrington '24, and G. J. O'Connell '24 of Oklahoma; Capt. W. D. Brown, Karl Kamanian '23, and C. C. Barnes '23 of V. V. Satterfield '22.

Nearly all of the nine colleges in the Conference are to be represented in the meet, but little is known regarding the strength of their teams. University of Kansas has a fairly good team in Capt. Arthur Johnson '22.

| WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
| St. Joseph | 28 | 7 | .800 |
| Sioux City | 22 | 13 | .623 |
| Wichita | 19 | 16 | .543 |
| Tulsa | 18 | 17 | .514 |
| Omaha | 14 | 21 | .400 |
| Des Moines | 15 | 22 | .395 |
| Oklahoma City | 14 | 22 | .389 |
| Denver | 12 | 23 | .343 |

St. Joseph 7, Oklahoma City 1.
Sioux City 9, Des Moines 4.
Other games postponed.

F. W. Alexander '22, W. M. Riley '23 and F. M. Rogers '23, Kansas State Agricultural College probably ranks next with Capt. Claire Downing '22, W. E. Wareham '24, J. L. Rader '24, and G. S. Wan '24. The Iowa State College captain is A. L. Loucks '22.

The tournament is to be played on the new courts of the University of Kansas. They were recently completed in accordance with the plans of the new Kansas Stadium.

TORONTO DEFEATS HOBBART
GENEVA, N. Y., May 23.—Toronto University defeated Hobart College in lacrosse here today, 6 to 5, shooting the deciding goal in the last few minutes of play. When the score had been tied, 5 to 5, the Canadians gave their usual exhibition of brilliant stick work, but only the poor pass work of the Hobart players lost them the game, which was very close and exciting throughout.

French Line

To ENGLAND in 6 DAYS
PLYMOUTH—HAVRE—PARIS

PARIS June 14 July 5
FRANCE June 15 July 26
NEW YORK—HAVRE—PARIS
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW SCARBORO
IS STAKED OUT

Work on Boston's Improved Public Golf Links Begun After Visit of Architect

At last Boston's first-class municipal golf course, as planned in the remodeling of the present layout at Franklin Park, is under way to the extent of being staked out. W. B. Hatch, partner of Donald J. Ross, links architect, went over the 100-acre tract at Scarboro yesterday afternoon and located the various tees and greens for the new 18-hole construction of which is to begin at once, in order to have the course in playable shape for next spring. Many of the present putting greens are to be utilized in the redesigning scheme and, all in all, there is not much heavy work to be done in enlarging and altering the present links, although the final result will not be comparable in any way to the present layout, which does not nearly take advantage of all the possibilities that the topography offers. Ross has spent much time figuring out just how to place his holes so as to incorporate the best features of the land with the old greens and at the same time to get 18 holes of a total yardage of 6000 or more into the tract, which is about 40 acres shy of the amount usually needed to comfortably lay out a regulation length golf course. The result is an amazing piece of designing, and more than satisfactory in every particular, so that Boston will have a public golf links second to none in the country in excellence if it is kept up after being built—and the present plans of the city park department indicate that it will be kept up.

The location of the first tee will not be changed appreciably, but the first, second and third holes of the new course will cover the territory at present used for the auxiliary six-hole course, which will be entirely eliminated. The line of the first hole will follow the roadway in the general direction of the Playstead and will measure 402 yards, the green being placed at the tee of the fifth hole of the present six-hole course. The second hole, 293 yards, is played from near the first green to the third green of the present six-hole course, in the cove at the northerly side of Schoolmaster Hill. The third hole will be 415 yards, the line of play being back toward the first tee, ending up on the first green of the present six-hole course.

The fourth tee will be on the ledge above the present regular first green and the putting surface will be placed between the present ninth green and the first tee; this will measure 201 yards. The fifth hole, 399 yards, will follow the line of the old first hole extended along the old second fairway to the old second green. The new sixth will be identical with the present third—401 yards. The seventh will be the old fourth extended to 545 yards. The green for this hole will be across the driveway in territory which has not heretofore been included in the links.

This hole will have a nice elbow, which will be enhanced by delineation of the fairway by rough so as to make the golfers keep away from the tenth tee, which comes rather close to the line of play at one point.

The next hole, the eighth, is one to remember indeed. From the tee, placed near the Circuit roadway bordering the Wilfreds, and not far above the grass tennis courts, the hole runs south for 375 yards, to nearly the summit of Scarboro Hill. The fairway is of the most suitable rolling land at quite a steep incline and the green will be set in a bay of trees. The ninth hole will be a shore one, 140 yards down hill, with the green just in front of the present fifth hole.

This outward journey measures 3172 yards and if it is not full of variety no athlete holes is. The main construction work necessary in this line will be on the last two holes—the site of the eighth green needing considerable filling in as it is on the slope, and the ninth necessitating the removal of a number of trees and the building up of a new putting area.

The tenth hole will be over a 350-yard stretch from the present fifth tee along the side of Scarboro Hill to a new green just short of the present ninth tee. The eleventh will be a one-shot affair, uphill to a new green near the top of the hill, where many trees are now located. The twelfth will be the pond hole of 352 yards. The line of play will be from the top of the hill across the old sixth fairway and over the end of Scarboro Pond to a green located near the water's edge on the southerly side. An aisle will be cut in the trees at the pond's edge and the hole will be played from the top of the hill.

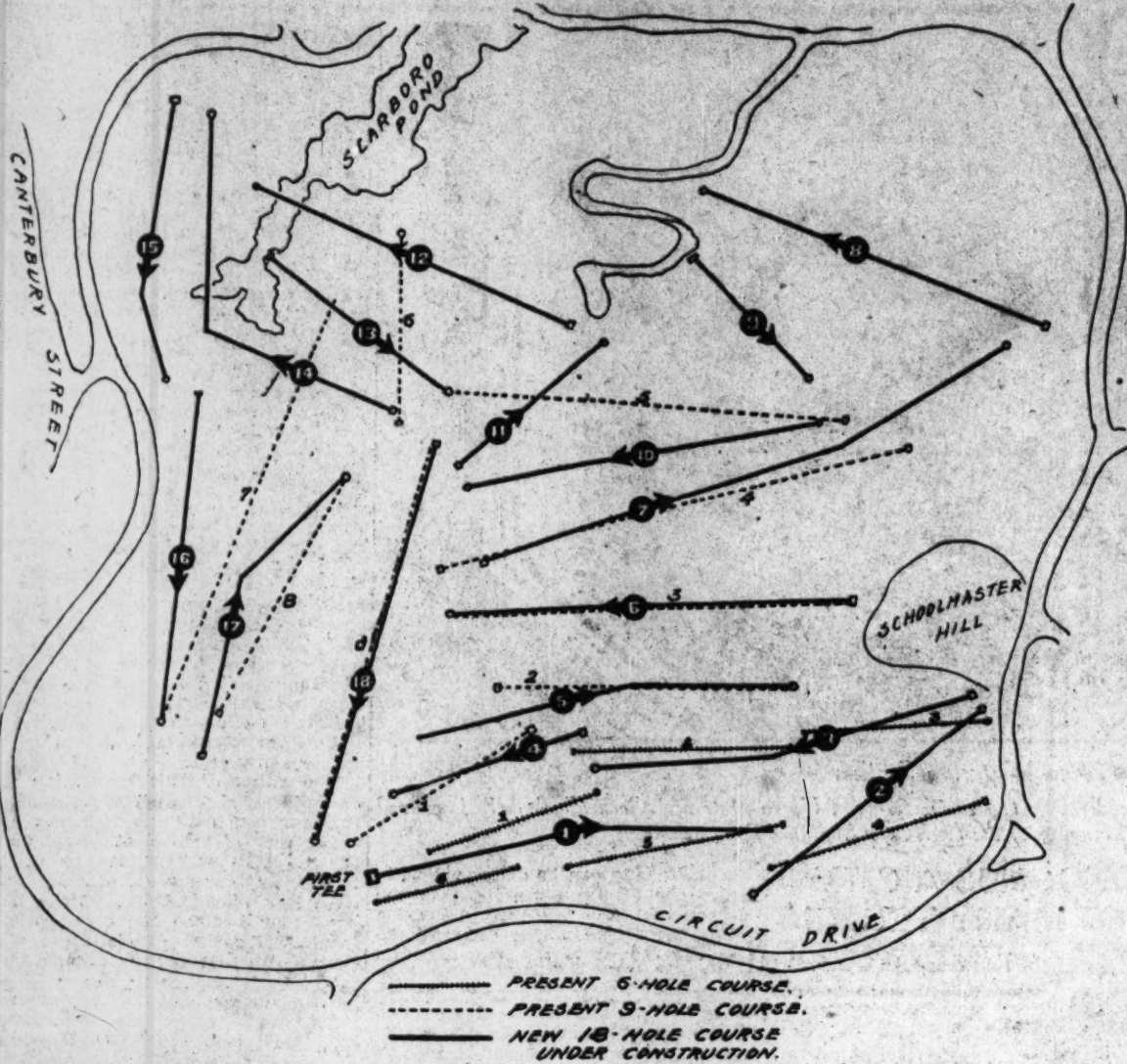
A footbridge will be put across the pond here for the players' use.

The thirteenth, 210 yards, will start from the northerly side of the pond and will have as a green the old fifth one; the pond will not be used as a hazard here, but the hole is uphill and makes a very pretty one.

From the tee of the present sixth hole on this hill, the fourteenth hole is laid out in a sharp elbow around the end of the pond, and is extended into a new bit of territory on Canterbury Hill, measuring 421 yards. This hole enables a long-hitter to take a sporting chance to cut the distance short by shooting over the tip end of the pond and its bordering trees. The fifteenth goes east nearly parallel to Canterbury Street for 290 yards, and is also somewhat of an elbow. The sixteenth continues the general line of the previous hole and utilizes the old seventh green; this hole measures 312 yards.

The regular eighth green is to be the new seventeenth, but the tee is to be set back at the very base of the hill and over to the south a bit also. The line of play will be forced to the left—around the base of the hill on which the plateau green is situated—so that the area to the right of the fairway, up to the present ninth fairway, can be reserved as a practice round. The eighteenth hole will be the old ninth

Boston's Municipal Golf Links at Franklin Park



unchanged, measuring 385 yards. All greens are to be of liberal dimensions, generally 60 by 60 feet, with some variation for the lengths of holes. The out and in measurements are, then, as follows:

Out—402, 293, 415, 201, 399, 401, 545, 376, 140—3172
In—380, 168, 352, 210, 421, 290, 312, 376, 285—2894—6066

William P. Long, deputy park commissioner of Boston, went over the land during the staking-out process yesterday with Hatch, as did also the greenskeeper of the Scarboro course, Joseph P. Howe. Commissioner Long was enthusiastic over the possibilities of the project and said that every effort would be made to get some system to working as regards starting, when the new course goes into play. He has seen the Chicago regulations in operation, first hand, and says that many modifications would be necessary to such a system at Scarboro. Mr. Long said it was the wish of the park department to get the job under way just as soon as possible so that the people would get the benefit of an excellent layout at the earliest moment.

It is gratifying to see that the city which has instituted the public golf course in America is coming into its own in this matter, and is really going to have something good; and with the natural variety of the land and the excellence of the soil, commanded by the designing genius of the Ross office, there should be no doubt about the successful outcome.

All of the regular greens of the present 9-hole Scarboro layout are to be opened for play today, with the exception of the third, the temporary ones having been in use previously this season.

INTERSCHOLASTIC GOLF
IN SEMI-FINALS

GREENWICH, Conn., May 23—The semi-final round of the eastern interscholastic golf tournament will be played today over the course of the Greenwich Country Club. Hollis B. Shaw of Paulding will meet A. V. Shannon, Laurenceville, N. J., and O. S. Redfield, Brunswick, N. Y., opposite Arthur Townley, Newark Normal School, Newark, N. J.

The medalist of the qualifying round, S. L. Watson Jr. of Laurenceville, was defeated yesterday in the first round by Townley, 2 and 1. Shannon has been turning out the best golf of the tournament so far and is picked as the probable winner of the championship. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN—First Round
Hollis B. Shaw, Paulding, defeated E. K. Ludington, Laurenceville, 3-1.
T. L. Turner, Hill, defeated E. Decora, Clark School, 4-3.
A. V. Shannon, Laurenceville, defeated L. V. Cochran, Hill, 1 up, 19 holes.
W. G. Jones, Tome, defeated D. Bonann, Laurenceville, 2-1.
John Buckley, Stamford High, defeated Drake, Delano, Montclair Academy, 5 and 3.
O. S. Redfield, Brunswick, defeated John A. Jackson, Canterbury, 1 up, 19 holes.
Arthur Townley, Newark Normal Physical Education, defeated S. L. Watson Jr., Laurenceville, 2 and 1.
Henry H. Porter, Hill, defeated J. H. Kennedy, Hill, 4-3.

Second Round
Hollis B. Shaw, Paulding, defeated T. L. Turner, Hill School, 1 up, 19 holes.
A. V. Shannon, Laurenceville, defeated W. G. Jones, Tome, 6 and 4.
O. S. Redfield, Brunswick, defeated John Buckley, Stamford, 2 up.
A. Townley, Newark, defeated H. H. Porter, Hill School, 2 and 1.

STANFORD ATHLETES
TRY STADIUM TRACK

The Leland Stanford Junior University track and field athletes who are to compete in the annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the Harvard Stadium, Friday and Saturday, arrived in this city last night and put up at the Hotel Lenox. This morning they went to the Stadium, where they had a workout of about an hour. They plan to have another try-out tomorrow morning.

After their practice they visited the Harvard yard and then planned to take the afternoon off. There are 19 athletes on the team, which is in charge of Coach R. L. Templeton and W. M. Grothe. The athletes in the party are:

M. M. Kirksey '22, E. C. Sudden '24, S. G. Harrarant '24, Roy Williamson '23, Charles Daly '24, C. L. Falk '24, J. O. Hayes Jr. '22, Louis B. Minsky '23, W. M. Black Jr. '25, J. P. Hanner '22.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| New York | 24 | 13 | .649 |
| St. Louis | 21 | 14 | .600 |
| Philadelphia | 18 | 16 | .524 |
| Detroit | 18 | 16 | .524 |
| Cleveland | 17 | 18 | .486 |
| Booth | 13 | 17 | .433 |
| Washington | 12 | 21 | .362 |
| Chicago | 12 | 21 | .362 |

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cleveland 5, Boston 5.
St. Louis 11, New York 5.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 5, Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.

INDIANS ON TOP AGAIN

Cleveland made it three straight over the Boston Red Sox yesterday, profiting on Pennock's wildness and some timely hitting. Speaker made two hits in five times up, and Gusto, who replaced McInnis on Monday, got two out of four, as did his teammate, O'Neill, and Harris of the locals. A wonderful catch by Smith of Gusto's low liner in the first was the fielding feature. Cleveland now is within half a game of Detroit and Philadelphia, which are tied for third. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—5 11 8
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 7 1

Batteries—Quinn and O'Neill; Pennock, Fullerton, Quinn and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Connolly, Moriarty and Wilson. Time—1h. 45m.

WILLIAMS AND MATES SHINE

NEW YORK, May 23—Williams' home run with two on base put St. Louis in the lead in the seventh inning, and while Ruth again went hitless, the Browns defeated New York in the final of the series, 11 to 5. Baker was responsible for all the losers' runs with a home run, triple and single. It was Shocker's second victory of the series, which resulted in an even break between the two league leaders. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 1 1 1 8 5 0—11 14 1
New York..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 2

Batteries—Shocker and Seaver; Mays, O'Dell and Schang, De Vore, Losing pitcher—Mays. Umpire—Chill and Owens. Time—2h.

DETROIT RALLIES IN NINTH

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—Detroit scored two runs in the ninth on a base on balls to Veatch, pinch-hitting for Oleson; Blue's triple, and Cobb's single. Homers by Perkins and Miller brought in all the Athletics' runs. In addition to his three-base hit, Blue connected for a single and home run. The result of the game puts the teams back on an even basis, tied for third at .500. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit..... 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 2—4 12 0
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0—5 8 4

Batteries—Stoner, Oldham, Oleson, Daus, and Bassler; Moore, Sullivan, Harris, and Perkins. Winning pitcher—Oleson. Losing pitcher—Harris. Umpires—Walsh, Dinneen, and Evans. Time—2h. 25m.

WASHINGTON BEATS CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, May 23—Washington took its third victory in the series with Chicago, getting to Robertson in the seventh with two singles, a double and a triple. Only four points now separate Washington from Boston, in sixth place. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3 6 3
Chicago..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 1

Batteries—Francis and Garrity; Robertson and Schalk. Umpires—Nallin and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 34m.

EASTERN LEAGUE

Bridgeport 6, Albany 0.
Pittsfield 9, Fitchburg 6 (16 innings).
Hartford 7, Springfield 6 (16 innings).
New Haven 5, Waterbury 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Birmingham 10, Chattanooga 1.
Little Rock 4, Mobile 6.
Nashville 12, New Orleans 11.
Atlanta-Memphis (rain).

CHICAGO TAKES GOLF
MATCH FROM PURDUE

CHICAGO, May 24 (Special)—Brilliant putting by G. H. Hartman '22, the Maroon captain, featured the "Big Ten" dual golf meet in which University of Chicago defeated Purdue University, 20 to 8, at Flossmoor Country Club here yesterday. The Purdue men showed lack of experience and were unable to get going. Scoring was by the Nassau system.

Captain Hartman in the morning round of individual match play, defeated R. L. Brown '23, Purdue, 3 points to 0. The Maroon player had a card of 32-40-79, as compared to his opponents' 42-43-85. Brown had the best record of the visiting quartet. Chicago cleaned up the morning matches for a total score of 10 to 0. The summary:

G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated R. L. Brown, Purdue, 3 to 0.
E. E. Ford, Chicago, defeated J. E. Bixler, Purdue, 2 to 0.

C. W. McGuire, Chicago, defeated G. A. Weatherston, Purdue, 3 to 0.
C. L. McGuire, Chicago, defeated R. E. Leblonde, Purdue, 2 to 0.

G. H. Hartman and C. E. McGuire, Chicago, defeated R. L. Brown and G. A. Weatherston, Purdue, 4 to 0.
Ford and C. W. McGuire, Chicago, defeated Bixler and Leblonde, Purdue, 4 to 2.

PRINCETON GOLFERS
FINISH UNBEATEN

LONG BEACH, L. I., May 23—By the defeat of Dartmouth College golfers, 6 to 3, in today's match at the Lido Golf Club here, Princeton finished her links schedule for the season with a record of eight wins and no defeats; up to this contest the New Hampshire players had not been beaten.

Rudolph E. Knepper, the Princeton star, equaled this year's low mark of Francis Outmet for the difficult sea-side circuit, shooting a 76 in his match with A. P. Boyd, Tennessee state champion, which he won at the third extra hole. Boyd negotiated the round in only one stroke more and, standing Sparks and Knepper at the same time in the foursome alone, because of his partner's absence, he carried them 21-holes also before losing out.

Singles—R. E. Knepper, Princeton, defeated A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, 1 up.
R. L. Wininger, Princeton, defeated G. R. McKee, Dartmouth, 5 and 4.
Arvin Gunnison, Dartmouth, defeated E. B. Carruth, Princeton, 5 and 4.
H. L. Strachan, Princeton, defeated F. A. Barton, Dartmouth, 2 and 1.

O. R. Rice, Dartmouth, defeated F. Knepper, Princeton, 2 and 1.
W. B. Sparks, Princeton, defeated F. K. Sheehy, Dartmouth, by default.
Foursomes—R. E. Knepper and W. B. Sparks, Princeton, defeated A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth, 1 up, 21 holes.

R. L. Wininger and E. B. Carruth, Princeton, defeated G. R. McKee and Arvin Gunnison, Dartmouth, 2 and 1.
F. A. Barton and O. R. Rice, Dartmouth, defeated H. L. Strachan and F. Knepper, Princeton, 2 and 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| New York | 20 | 12 | .625 |
| Pittsburgh | 19 | 12 | .600 |
| St. Louis | 19 | 15 | .559 |
| Cincinnati | 18 | 18 | .500 |
| Chicago | 16 | 16 | .500 |
| Brooklyn | 15 | 18 | .455 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 18 | .379 |
| Boston | 11 | 19 | .367 |

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 5, St. Louis 6.
Cincinnati 6, New York 5 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

THREE IN A ROW FOR BRAVES

ST. LOUIS, May 23—Boston got after six Cardinal pitchers for hits at opportune times, and, aided by the local's errors, hung up its third victory of the series, 8 to 6. A run rally in the third decided the outcome. Watson was relieved in the seventh inning after Hornsby had made a home run with two on. It was Doak's first defeat of the season in seven games. Another win today, and a defeat of the Phillies at Pittsburgh, will bring the Braves out of the cellar. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 0 0 6 0 2 0 0 1 0—8 9 3
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 12 4

Batteries—Watson, Ellingim and O'Neill, Gowdy, Gibson; Doak, Haines, Walker, Bailey, Barfoot, Sherdel and Clemens. Winning pitcher—Watson. Losing pitcher—Doak. Umpires—Firman and Klein. Time—1h. 50m.

GIANTS STILL SLIPPING

CINCINNATI, May 23—Cincinnati won the third straight game from New York today, 6 to 5, the deciding run coming over in the tenth on a base on balls, a sacrifice and Caveney's single. Cough, the winning pitcher, was not hit hard, but his three passes were turned into runs. The Reds got into a tie with Chicago for fourth place as a result, with as many victories as defeats. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 0—6 13 1
New York..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—5 6 1

Batteries—Cough and Harrgrave; Tony, Casey, Shea and Smith. Snyder. Losing pitcher—Shea. Umpires—Sentelle and McCormick. Time—1h. 55m.

CAREY STARS FOR PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, May 23—The locals drove two pitchers from the box today and defeated Philadelphia, 10 to 3. Carey featured with two singles, a triple, two bases on balls and three stolen bases. Everyone in the Pittsburgh lineup except Mueller made at least one safe hit. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh..... 2 0 0 5 1 2 0 0 0—10 15 1
Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 14 2

Batteries—Morrison and Gooch; Smith, Baumgartner, Pinto and Hendline. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 45m.

ROBINS SWEEP CUB SERIES

CHICAGO, May 23—Jones was driven out of the box in the fourth inning, and, aided by good pitching by Mamaux, Brooklyn took the third successive game from Chicago, 6 to 2. The score:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn..... 0 1 0 3 0 1 0 0 0—6 11 0
Chicago..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 9 1

Batteries—Mamaux and De Barry; Jones, Osborne, Kaufmann and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Hart and O'Day. Time—2h. 3m.

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CAMP ROPIOA

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CHAMPIONS WIN
IN FIRST ROUND

Miss A. W. Stirling Plays Brilliant Golf in Metropolitan

CONVENT, N. J., May 23—Miss A. W. Stirling of the North Hempstead Country Club and Mrs. H. A. Jackson of the Greenwich Country Club, the two former national champions who qualified for match play in the Metropolitan District women's golf championship tournament on the links of the Morris County Golf Club here Monday, came through their first-round matches easily yesterday and are favorites to win in the second round today. Mrs. Jackson will meet Mrs. W. MacGowan of the County Club of Glen Ridge today, while Miss Stirling is meeting Mrs. F. F. Dubois of the Baltusrol Golf Club.

Miss Stirling showed that she was back in championship form in her match with Mrs. J. L. Anderson of the Cherry Valley Club in the first round yesterday. The former champion won by 5 and 3 and was out in 44. She ended the match at the fifteenth hole with a brilliant 2. Mrs. Jackson defeated Mrs. J. E. Davis of the Piping Rock Club by 4 and 3. She had a card of 81.

Miss Elizabeth Hardin of the Essex County Country Club, who played such a fine game in the qualifying rounds, and tied with Mrs. H. A. Jackson for the gold medal at 88, was decidedly off form yesterday, losing her first-round match to Mrs. Irving Brown of the Knickerbocker Country Club 1 up, the winner having the high card of 96. The summary of the first division:

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, 4 and 3.
Mrs. W. MacGowan, Glen Ridge, defeated Mrs. C. N. Fowler, Baltusrol, 2 and 1.

Miss Florence Lowe, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. E. C. Kempe, Glen Ridge, 9 and 7.
Mrs. N. K. Toerge, Piping Rock, defeated Miss E. M. Mellon, Morris County, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Irving Brown, Knickerbocker, defeated Mrs. Elizabeth Hardin, Baltusrol, 1 up.
Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Morris County, defeated Mrs. Charles Dulles, Fox Hills, 4 and 3.

Mrs. F. F. Dubois, Baltusrol, defeated Miss Kate Bowman, Plainfield, 5 and 3.
Miss Alexa W. Stirling, North Hempstead, defeated Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley, 5 and 3.

JUNIOR AMATEUR BOXING

NEW YORK, May 24—Amateur boxers were here today for the national junior championship tournament to be held tonight and tomorrow night in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Metropolitan A. A. U. New York has the largest list of contenders, about 15, while other entries included: Third Army Corps Headquarters, Boston, 7; Baltimore, 6; St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 7; Albany, N. Y., 5; Indianapolis, Ind., 3; Philadelphia, 2.

VERMONT WINS AT TENNIS

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 23—The University of Vermont tennis team defeated Middlebury College today, 5-1.

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BRITISH LOCKOUT ATTRIBUTED TO FIGHT WITH SYNDICALISTS

Action of Employers Toward Engineers Viewed as Set-back for "Joint Control of Industry" Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 24.—The outstanding lesson to be learned from the engineering lockout is that the movement for the joint control of industry has received a tremendous setback, a development which the young and exuberant spirits, it is believed, will take to heart and add to their store of knowledge.

Both disputes remain unsettled, despite the efforts of the Minister of Labor and the mediating committee appointed by the general council of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party. With regard to the struggle on the question of managerial rights, it appeared at one stage of the proceedings as if Mr. Arthur Henderson and his colleagues were going to be successful in breaching the gulf between the 47 unions and the engineering employers.

Had this been accomplished, a settlement between the Amalgamated Engineering Union (the union primarily concerned) and the employers probably would have followed. In many ways, the present lockout of the 47 unions mentioned, is one of the most extraordinary quarrels in history between employers and their workpeople.

Joint Control Favored

Ever since the war, when engineers were in such demand, and the threat of a walk-out was sufficient in most cases to achieve their ends, the movement for joint control has been pursued with amazing ardor and vigor, not only among engineers, but also among all sections of organized workers, who had attained a high standard of trade union discipline.

Trade unionism previously had confined itself, in the main, to carrying on an almost ceaseless struggle with employers for better wages and working conditions. What political ambitions they then cherished were pursued through the old parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, and later through the agency of the Labor Party. With the growth and development of the latter, it became incumbent upon it to formulate a program, the main features of which took the form of a demand for the nationalization of mines, land, railway, and public utilities generally.

Although accepted with acclamation at the annual conferences, the demands were not taken up with any encouraging degree of earnestness by the rank and file until there became incorporated in the idea of public ownership the proposal for joint control. Not that the purely political claim for state ownership is synonymous with the ideal underlying joint control. Indeed there is a wide difference, and one sure to be productive of much argument and dispute, whenever the demand for joint control again becomes practical politics, as it is almost bound to do.

Central Idea of Syndicalism

The idea is regarded generally as the central doctrine of Syndicalism, the point of its conflict with political Socialism being the insistence that industry should be controlled by the producer through some form of guild or workshop council rather than by the consumer through the State.

It is not urged that the man in the workshop went through the process of arguing with himself as to the merits of the state versus the guild, and declared for the latter. What fired his imagination was that joint control meant something that concerned himself, a voice in the affairs of his too often drab everyday life. State ownership might provide a little better than private enterprise; at all events, it meant the regulation and control of industry by something not directly concerned with the "intricacies of the craft." Syndicalism, on the other hand, apparently desires complete control of industry by the producer. It asserts the indefinite doctrine that, as all wealth is created by labor, the worker "has a right to the whole product of his work."

Never Went to Extremes

Although this is the underlying basis governing the movement for "joint control," the British worker has never countenanced the extreme demand of the Syndicalists—not even when the "worker" in the industry concerned is meant to refer to the employer as well. Provision is made invariably for representation of consumers, and the Government departments, as they are now understood, are vaguely suggested as being necessary to maintain an equilibrium between producers and the consuming public.

The pre-requisite condition to control of industry is the control of the

machine, around which the present struggle in the engineering shops is centered. A correspondent in a weekly periodical devoted to Labor topics warns the engineers they must abandon their attitude of maintaining for themselves the right to select the machines for members of the engineering union. He reminds them that much of the skill claimed departed with the simplification of processes, and that young girls whose first experience of factory life arose out of the exigencies of the war became proficient after a few months' training. In deference to an agreement with the unions, these girls have been driven from the workshops, but the memories of their abilities remain, and according to the writer referred to, it is the memory of the girl on the machine, the possibilities of replacing the comparatively highly paid engineer by cheap women labor, that inspires the engineering employers to attack at the present juncture.

Case Somewhat Overstated

There is a tendency to overstate the case in order to build an argument for his own proposals, namely, that the skilled unions should co-operate with the semi-skilled and unskilled unions as to the manning of machines, the motive being that it is better to tolerate unskilled men than woman labor.

This point of view is as narrow in its way as the opposition of the skilled unions to the semi-skilled, and conveniently ignores the fact that many operations introduced during the war were first started by women, retained by women, and were undertaken by men only after the women were obliged, by the terms of the agreement referred to, to quit the factories.

Apart from the wider consideration as to whether the factory is beneficial to the woman worker, if "possession is nine points in the law," then women have a prior claim to either skilled or semi-skilled.

BRITISH RAILWAYS POOLING WAGONS

Continue a Measure Which Proved of Value in War-Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 1.—Although the abandonment of Government control over British railways was greeted with general satisfaction, there was one advantage of State management—the lack of which is being felt keenly at the present time. Even the strongest opponents of nationalization would welcome the economy of wagon capacity which was possible when the various railway systems were all one central control.

Before the railways were taken over by the Government for war purposes, each company had its own rolling stock. While some of the companies had more wagons than they needed, others were short. Thus in some parts of the country, wagons would be standing empty, while in others there would be a glut of traffic which could not be moved for want of trucks.

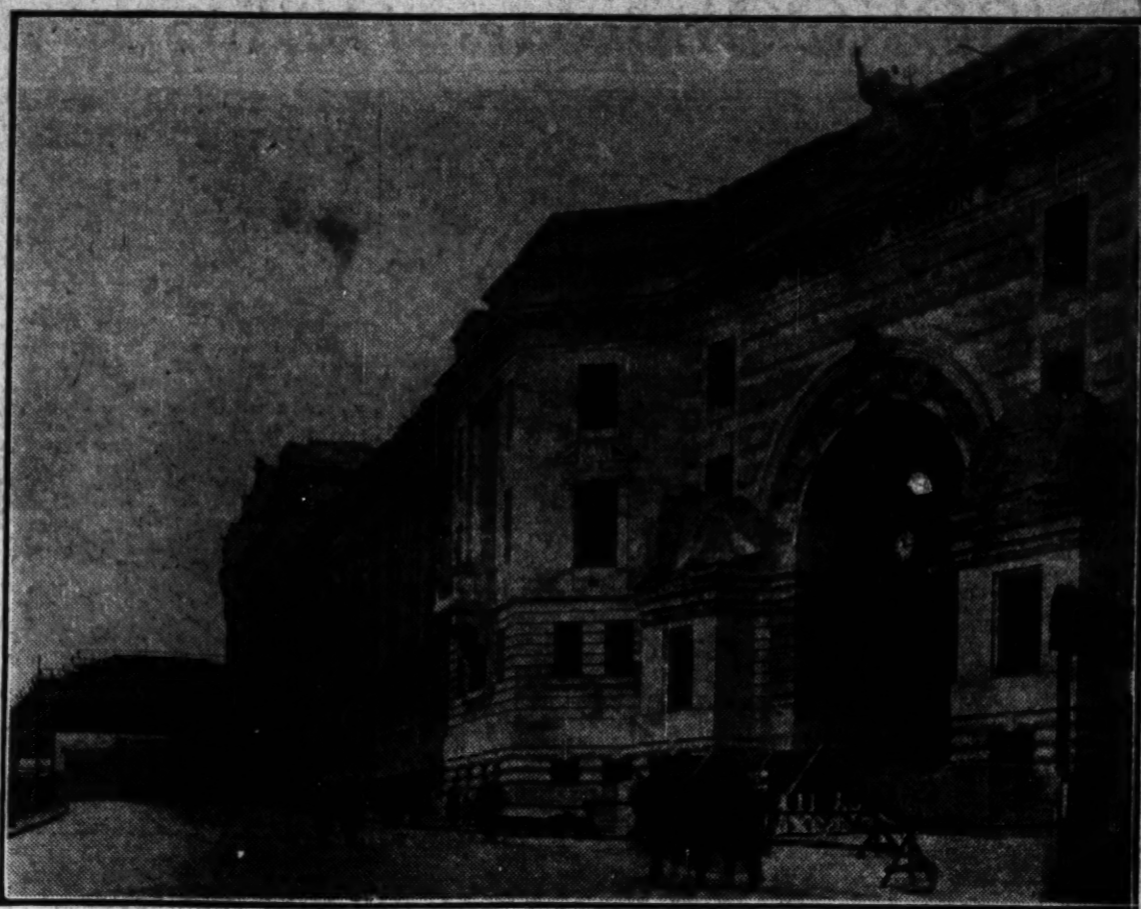
Use of Wagons Restricted

The use of the wagons was restricted to the lines to which they belonged, and if, after having been used for a load on the outward journey there was no freight to be sent to a station on the line from which the truck was sent, it would have to return empty. When the cost of one such useless journey is multiplied by hundreds of thousands, it will be seen what an expensive thing to the nation that system must have been.

When the State stepped in, all the locomotives, carriages, and wagons were taken over and were treated as common rolling stock for use on any railway and in any part of the country.

The resulting economies were so substantial that the companies have not thought it wise to revert to the pre-war method since the removal of government control. All wagons and vans are deemed the common property of all the companies. The heritage of the old disorganization is still to be found, however, in the lack of standardization in the construction of the wagons, necessitating needless trouble and expense. In case of breakdown and repair it is necessary to send to the company originally owning the wagon for new parts. This often entails delay and heavy expense.

Steps are being taken, however, to rid the system of this drawback. A clause in the Railway Act, 1921, enacts that in future all new wagons and



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LONDON IS A CITY OF MANY TERMINI

Group System Being Considered—Waterloo Station Extended

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 1.—What effect will the grouping of the English railway lines and the electrification of suburban services have upon the operation or number of the London trunk termini? This question is just now receiving a good deal of attention, not only from regular users of these terminals but also from those interested in the future development of the railway lines.

By the grouping scheme several large termini will pass under one management and many are disposed to think that there will be found a surplus of these large stations and that some will be dispensed with. But though some rearrangement of the traffic handling will be inevitable, it is, on the face of it, absurd to suggest that any one station in London is unnecessary.

No proposal has apparently been made that any of the South Eastern or London, Brighton and South Coast traffic could be accommodated at Waterloo, the terminal of the London & South Western. Though Waterloo has been recently considerably extended, it is operating at maximum capacity, both on its main line and suburban services.

Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street (Great Eastern Railway) stations are similarly placed. Both deal with an enormous suburban service, and, in the case of Liverpool Street, a considerable amount of main line traffic.

Though the present location of the London terminals is not ideal for operating on a group basis, a study of the present conditions, however superficial, reveals the fact that no sta-

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tion in London can be dispensed with. Under the grouping conditions some rearrangement of the present method of handling traffic will certainly be effected; that is to say, one terminal may deal with only main-line and another with only suburban services. Judging entirely by the present operating conditions, without taking into consideration the effect on the London termini of the electrification of suburban lines to meet the need for higher speeds and more traffic, it is certain that every station is working at near its maximum capacity and that no one of them is superfluous.

KANSAS MAY START CHILDREN'S BUREAU

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20 (Special Correspondence).—Legislation affecting children will be asked at the next legislative session by the Kansas Children's Code Commission, formed to study child welfare in the State.

Formation of a children's bureau to watch over dependent and neglected children, inspect institutions and arrange as far as possible for boarding children in private homes under a plan somewhat similar to that in use in Massachusetts is one of the bills to be presented. Prohibiting boys under 12 years old from selling newspapers on the streets or engaging in similar activities, will be asked.

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English Village Halls Break Up Feudal Tradition of Countryside

Tutelage of Squire and Parson No Longer Necessary Within Meeting-Houses Now Being Erected

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25.—During and since the war a great change in the character of village life in Britain has taken place, the main outcome of which has been an increased independence in the attitude of the villagers. The feudal traditions of the countryside in Britain are notorious the world over, but these traditions have recently suffered from influences inimical to the old-time supremacy of the "rectory and hall."

One of the chief causes of the change is the village institute movement. In countless numbers of localities up and down the country the villagers have come together, under the leadership of the village schoolmaster, or a farm laborer of superior intelligence, or some other man of parts, and have organized a fund for the erection of the village hall. The fabric of this meeting place is not in all cases of the permanence of stone or brick; army huts have proved a useful substitute in many places. But whatever type of building has been erected, the use to which it has been put has been the same. It has been made to serve as the common meeting place of the inhabitants of the village regardless of social or sectarian distinctions.

The value of this innovation will be understood when it is remembered that for centuries the villagers have never been able to meet except under the tutelage and patronage of the squire, or the parson, or their relatives and friends. The village halls have now become the center of the local social life. It is useless for the parson to endeavor to turn them into church institutes. Many of the meetings, many of the social functions such as whist drives, dances and concerts which are held in them are actually held without any member of the socially superior classes being present. This was impossible and unheard of a few years ago.

Another influence which has helped in bringing this state of things about is the growth of trade unionism among the farm workers. The agricultural section of the community has recently adopted the idea of combination for the protection of its own interests, and both farmers and laborers are linked up in their respective organizations. These unions have provided another means of intercourse free from the oversight and control of the age-long leaders of the countryside.

Some there are who see in these

developments a menace to the harmony which has existed for centuries in English rural life. If such a danger existed the community would suffer in several ways. Although the squirearchy have dominated affairs for a long time, yet there has undoubtedly existed a sympathy and unity between rich and poor which it would be harmful to disrupt. What is happening, however, is not a breaking of bonds, but the elevation of a class. If this be founded on education and legitimate aspirations, as it largely is, surely no apprehension of the consequences need be entertained.

LORD LEVERHULME IS PROHIBITIONIST

TORONTO, May 19.—That the prohibition question in other parts of the world will be influenced by its success on this continent was the opinion expressed by Lord Leverhulme today. "It seems to me that both the friends and opponents of prohibition are too impatient for results," said his lordship. "The alcohol habit is not a natural one, but is acquired, and the children of this generation will not acquire it."

"When the bootlegger meets the new generation who know not alcohol he will find himself without customers or encouragement. You are making a very interesting experiment here and in the United States which is being watched by other countries."

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Imminent Overflow of Mt. Kilauea Postpones Drilling of Pit for Commercial Power

Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Special Correspondence

ANNOUNCEMENT that Madame Pele, as the volcano of Kilauea is known locally, gives every indication of breaking out of bounds and overflowing in the immediate future, has resulted in the postponement of the experimentation toward harnessing this perpetually active pit of fire recently undertaken by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association. Since early in May of the present year, the lava has risen until it is now within 50 feet or less of the overflow mark. Flames play night and day over the surface of the lake of fire; while the gases which exude from the cracks and crevices of the bed of lava surrounding the pit—where, usually, the tourist delights in burning postcards to mail to the "folks back home"—have become ignited, producing a rushing, roaring volume of flame that defies description. It is anticipated that, overflow or no, the work undertaken by the Research Association will be renewed within two or three months' time.

The proposal of commercializing Kilauea, coupled with the report of a probable overflow, have the usual effect of renewing island interest in this world wonder. This effect is always felt immediately in Hilo when any unusual activity is apparent in connection with the volcano. In the case of a reported rise in the lava level—always, of course, with the possibility of an overflow—natives and long-time residents, as well as recent arrivals, flock volcano-ward. There is a fascination in watching the very center of the earth a seething, churning mass of fire that is beyond explanation, and no matter how often one may have seen Kilauea in action—and she is ever restless—the call cannot well be denied.

The plans of the Research Association call for the drilling of a number of holes in various portions of the earth above the crater and, wherever possible, on the actual floor of the crater itself. These holes will be bored at different depths for the purposes of the experiment, the object of which is to ascertain if it is not possible to turn the stored heat into industrial and commercial channels. Naturally, such a proposal has created considerable excitement at this place, the port of entry for all who are bound for the volcano, and removed from the fiery pit only a scant 30 miles. Visions of a greatly enlarged city and busy mills and shops already are formulating in the thoughts of local residents.

The Man in Charge

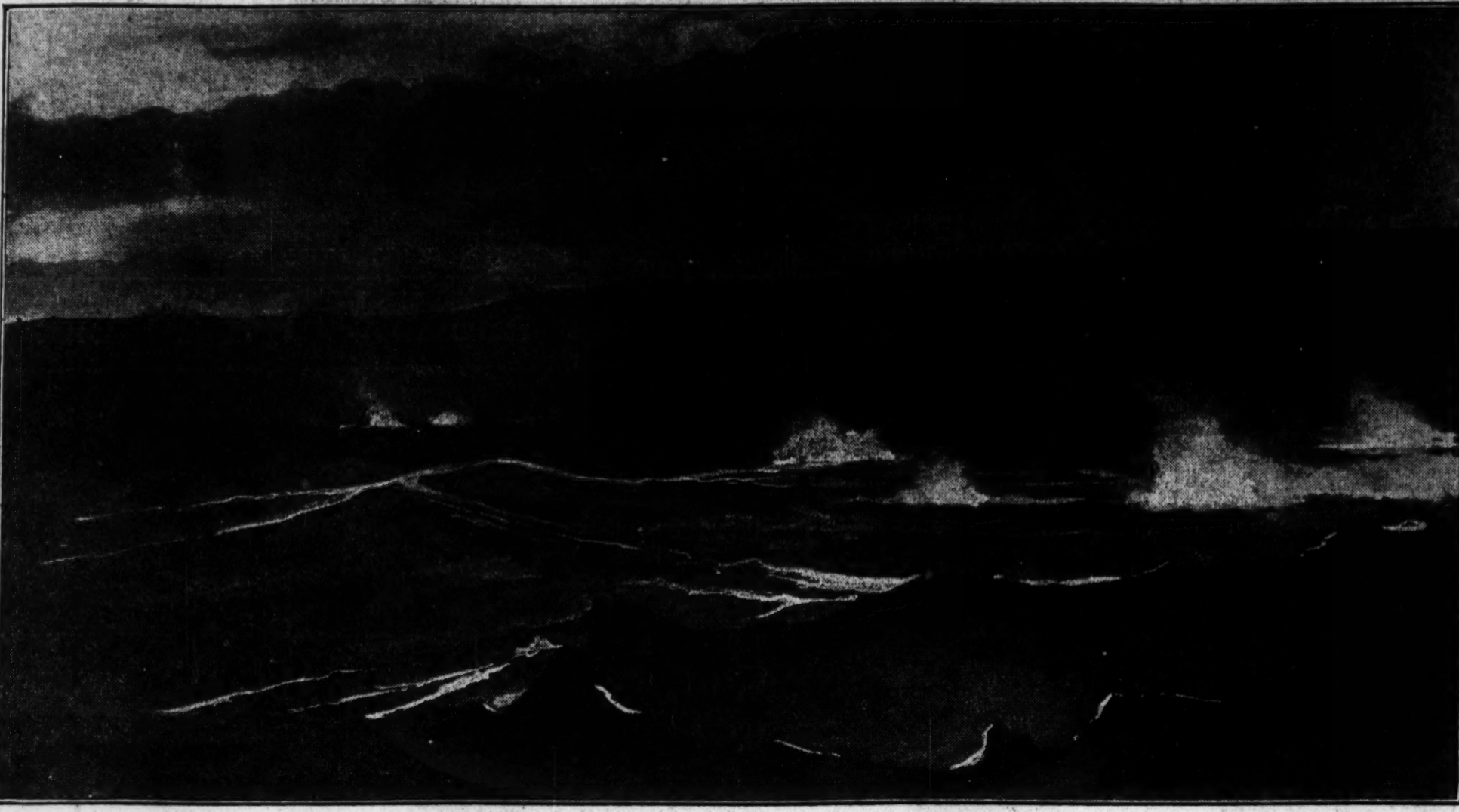
The contract had been let and it was proposed to commence the drilling in May. It is anticipated that the work will consume a minimum of six months and may spread over a year, depending entirely upon the difficulties encountered in carrying through the task. Prof. Thomas Augustus Jagger, Jr., volcanologist in charge of the Kilauea Observatory of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association will supervise the performance of the work that may eventuate in an industrial revolution. Professor Jagger is particularly fitted for this work, having devoted his entire time to the study and teaching of geology for more than a quarter of a century and having established the Volcano Observatory at Kilauea in 1911. A native of Philadelphia, Professor Jagger earned his A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. at Harvard in 1892, 1894 and 1897, respectively. He studied at Munich and Heidelberg following his graduation from Harvard. He was instructor in geology at Harvard from 1895 to 1903 and assistant professor from 1903 to 1906; was professor of geology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1904 to 1917 and head of the department from 1904 to 1912. From 1908 to 1904 he was assistant geologist, United States Geological Survey, in charge of work in Massachusetts, South Dakota and Arizona. He conducted a volcano expedition to Martinique in 1902, Vesuvius in 1906, Aleutian Islands in 1907, Hawaii and Japan in 1909, Costa Rica in 1910, Sakurajima, Japan in 1914 and, since 1911 has been in charge of the Kilauea Observatory, where he also maintains a branch of the United States Weather Bureau.

Since the news of the proposed experiments became general the beautifully appointed Hilo hotel has played host to a steady stream of visitors, residents and tourists alike, who are compelled to "dayend" here en route to or from the volcano. Each vessel arriving from Honolulu, 200 miles distant, brings its burden of visitors all of whom are advised to don their heavy wraps prior to leaving here for the 4000 feet rise that occurs during the 40-mile trip from Hilo to Kilauea. This trip is over the most delightful roads, with the automobile riding as smoothly as on Fifth Avenue, New York, or Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Either side of the road is lined with tropical foliage making of the trip one of the most enjoyable of the many enjoyable ones in which this group of islands abounds. As the summit draws near there is a most perceptible change in the temperature. The hazy, lazy lassitude of the semi-tropics is shed like an old coat and replaced with a zest that comes only in cold climates and in frost and snow zones.

From Hostel to Rim

Sitting on the very edge of the volcano is the Volcano House, where the pilgrim is perfectly willing to avail himself of the comfort of the roaring wood fire which, at the Volcano House, knows no season. If the visitor at this hotel is sufficiently fortunate he will here make the acquaintance of Professor Jagger and glean much information relative to volcanoes in general and Kilauea in particular. Incidentally, Professor Jagger is far from academic in his discourses on Kilauea, which is of particular merit, as the rank and file of visitors would quickly be lost in a maze of technical terms.

Following a rest and repast the usual procedure is to make a night trip to the pit itself. However, for those not inclined to make the journey necessary to reach the rim there is the broad lanais, or porches, of the Volcano House from which may be had an unobstructed view of the pit



The Molten Heart of the Great Hawaiian Volcano Slowly Rises

and, in the day time, by merely turning around a view also of the always snow-capped Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, rising to a height of 14,000 feet.

Announcing an Overflow

When the lava is low in the pit the walls of the volcano rise 600 feet, almost perpendicular above the seething fire. At other times, but not too frequently, the lava crawls up these 600 feet and overflows. These overflows are heralded well in advance by Prof. Jagger, and just as soon as the direction of the flow can be determined a path partially cleared. The molten lava cares for that part of the path not cleared of obstructions. The flow, in case of an overflow, is at the rate of about one mile in seven hours.

To return to the night trip to the volcano: Kilauea is an enormous pit almost eight miles in circumference. The floor of the pit boasts an area of 2750 acres and is filled with a vast sea of solidified lava—converted into grotesque shapes and molds through the action of various eruptions. Jets of steam, smoke and vapor rise from crevices in this floor and one of the delights of the "first visit" is to scorch postal cards in the heat given off through these "pores" of Kilauea. These postal cards are mailed around the world.

The Fiery Throat

The active throat of Kilauea is situated at the center of the pit and is known to the natives as Halemaumau or "the House of Everlasting Fire." This throat is a mile in circumference

been in the path of an overflow have been surrounded, petrified and made a part of the lava deposit.

From the Volcano House to the inner pit the distance is approximately five miles by automobile and three miles by foot trail. The automobile road, constructed from pulverized lava, winds through an intensely tropical-verdured district. Giant fern trees, palms and other foliage typical of the tropics rises above or sinks below the roadway as it winds over hill or down into dell. The automobile may be parked within a few yards of the "throat" itself and the rest of the trip made afoot.

Roar of Flame-Borne Surf

Kilauea, by the way, is the heart of a district of volcanic marvels and, in all probability, in making the trip to the inner pit the pilgrim has, unconsciously, been traveling over another pit of fire. Arriving at the pit one is overcome with awe, not alone by the molten mass but also by the roar of the mighty flame-borne surf that restlessly rolls from side to side and end to end of the mammoth pit. It would be difficult to endeavor to describe this turmoil which accompanies the liquid rockets and fountains that keep no count of time or space. One stands at the very edge of the pit and feels the crustal lava beneath the feet crunch and break. Frequently a small section of ledge will give way but ever beneath is another ledge, only a few inches distant.

In the center of the pit is invariably a lava "iceberg" or whatever the hot

are bounded. Within a very few moments the almost white-hot bottom of the mass—which has recently become its top—loses its heat or at least its heat-color and assumes the drab, almost blackness, of the cold lava. This great "heat-berg" rises and falls with the rise and fall of the level of the lava and, at times, protrudes above the level of the outer pit to a height of more than one hundred feet.

It is with the deepest feelings of regret that the visitor, either on the first or subsequent trips, leaves the scene. The fascination is different from anything experienced anywhere else in the world. There is a feeling that the traveler may never pass this way again and leave-taking with Kilauea is difficult.

The Story of Pele

To those Hawaiians who still believe the folklore, Halemaumau is the home of Pele, goddess of volcanoes. Pele, the story runs, lost her husband, Wahoaloa, and after an unsuccessful search for him hid herself in Kaula. She became a recluse and lived beneath the surface of the earth. "Seldom was she seen amongst her people and then only for a short time as her sorrow developed with her an almost uncontrollable temper. She was gifted with a power to assume the form of woman, fire or water and, as earthquakes, she shook the ground; or else terrified any against whom she sought revenge in the form of molten lava. At different times Pele changed her place of abode, appearing in the form of fire, usually—and, strangely consistent with natural phenomena—appearing at such time and place as geological data says volcanic overflows have occurred throughout the group. From Kaula she journeyed to Molokai, thence to Maui and finally to Halemaumau, where she has remained until the present time.

Within recent years Pele became restless, Kilauea erupted and overflowed and the stream of molten lava laid a course towards Hilo. The natives called upon the then queen for protection and a wall was erected to bar the way of Pele in her onward rush. The wall proving of no avail other expedients were tried until Pele was induced to return to her fiery home. Since that time there have been several "mild" overflows but those of the natives who still cling to the folklore, are convinced that never again will Pele cause a serious visitation of her wrath, engendered in the ages ago through the acts of the Wahoaloa.

Folk History and Geological Proof

It is an interesting fact that the various mythological visitations of Pele and the actual eruptions of Kilauea are in such close accord. The most recent overflow occurred in 1921, while others were events of 1919 and 1918. The research work of Professor Jagger has tabulated these overflows and preceding ones back well into past centuries. The path of the different flows is readily discernible by the different color of the lava. The most recent flows are light, with the color gradually darkening with the years and centuries. The line of demarcation between flows is most pronounced—a recent flow overlapping an ancient one accentuating particularly the different shades of the lava.

Despite the occasional activity of Kilauea the island of Hawaii—even in the paths of earlier flows—boasts most beautiful foliage. Only a few years are required to elapse before a covering of earth is deposited and nature beautifies her territory to such an extent that, aside from the volcano, Hawaii is a magnet to the traveler in search of new and beautiful scenes.

However, with the advance of civilization and with the discovery of new ways and means of harnessing the gifts of nature, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the power generated from the heat of Kilauea may, some day, prove the motive power that brings pilgrims from the mainland—2200 miles distant—to gaze in awe and admiration into the throat of Halemaumau. Professor Jagger would not deny this possibility.

Newly Disclosed Records Give Good Traits of "California Vigilantes"

Berkeley, Cal. SEVERAL pages, indeed a whole chapter, have been added to the recorded history of the United States, and especially to the history of the inception, establishment, maintenance and development of American social standards on the Pacific coast, by the discovery of the records of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, better known popularly as the "California Vigilantes." These records, still almost as clear and legible as when written by Isaac Bluxome Jr.,

purpose of combating the inefficiency of the courts in the face of a wave of crime brought to California by ex-convicts, escaped convicts and others from the British penal colonies in the Antipodes. The later, and much better known Committee of Vigilance of 1865, was organized to put an end to municipal graft and wrongdoing on the part of city officials in San Francisco. Its records have been public property for years, but Miss Williams is the first to bring to light the real story of the earlier committee, whose influence on the entire life of California, and all its history following the gold rush period is profound. While it has been told

timed Miss Williams, "was the pains taken to preserve a detailed record of its work, and the minutes, reports, testimony and confessions were collected and annotated with the greatest care, often signed by 100 or more of the members as mute evidence that each was personally responsible for what all had done. The larger part of these records are plainly written in the hand of Isaac Bluxome, Jr., on heavy blue paper, all the same size, 8-1/2 by 11 inches, but occasional pages are of inferior quality, for paper was not always easy to get in California in those days. Some are torn and soiled, a few nearly illegible, owing to the awkward hand-writing in some cases by men more accustomed to the pick-handle or the revolver butt than the pen. Deterioration of the paper has accounted for some of the illegibility, but virtually all the documents are as easily readable as they were when they were written, nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

"The committee employed no stenographers to catch long narrations with facile exactness, yet every word of every meeting was preserved. Merchants whose fortunes often changed with the trade or the chance of a single day, sat hour after hour at the bare table in headquarters, a pen gripped in their unaccustomed fingers, and laboriously wrote verbatim reports of what transpired, reports that fill hundreds of pages preserved in the records of this first committee, this first attempt to establish and maintain Anglo-Saxon law in a land long dominated by Latin make-shifts for law. Throughout their length, these documents stand as the record of earnest men making an honest attempt to discover the exact truth, under circumstances where prejudice, excitement and the consciousness of unauthorized, but restrained, power tended to make men reckless of human life.

"A constitution bound the members of the Committee of Vigilance together, a constitution which set forth the purposes of the organization and fixed the rules of procedure in all actions. After providing for an executive committee, for the constant presence of an armed guard at headquarters, and for the calling together of the executive committee, or of the general committee, by the ringing of a bell in the plaza, or in Portsmouth Square, the constitution continues:

Pledging Honor and Life

"When the committee have assembled for action, the decision of a majority present shall be binding upon the whole committee, and those members whose names are hereto attached do pledge their honor and hereby bind themselves to defend and sustain each other in carrying out the determined action of this committee at the hazard of their lives and their fortunes.

"Immediate investigation and action on all cases was the system under which the committee of 1851 func-



The First Certificate of Membership of the Committee of Vigilance

the secretary of the Vigilantes of 1851, were found in the great mass of historical source materials collected by the historian, H. H. Bancroft, and now in the Bancroft Library of the University of California. They were given to Mr. Bancroft by Mr. Bluxome a number of years ago, and were discovered by Miss Mary Floyd Williams, a girl who has spent most of her life in California, though born in Troy, New York. Miss Williams arranged the documents in their order, studied them through eight years and wrote her thesis on them, for which she was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of California.

This thesis reveals the famous Vigilantes in an entirely new light. Instead of being a disorderly mob, overbearing in their power, the records, which cover every word spoken at every meeting, every action taken and the result of every action, show clearly that the Committee of Vigilance of 1851 was composed of 707 conservative, representative business and professional men, acting under a constitution, deliberating carefully every movement made, following the best parliamentary procedure in all their meetings, and finally winning the complete support of the best element, not only in San Francisco, but throughout northern California.

An Index From Penal Isles. The Vigilantes of this 1851 organization organized themselves for the

that the committee of 1851 handled human life and human liberty carefully, the records prove that only four persons, all of whom had confessed their crimes, were executed, and one hanged.

Before settling down to the real story of the activities of the Vigilantes—of whom by the way, her father, Edwards C. Williams, a first lieutenant in the famous First Regiment, New York Volunteers, under Col. J. D. Stevenson, was a member—Miss Williams discusses the causes which led to the formation of the Committee, saying in part:

"The months that immediately succeeded the establishment of state government in California gave sorry proof that the courts authorized by the legislature were powerless or unwilling to preserve order, and allowed a dangerous criminal element, recruited principally from the British penal colonies, to outrage the entire state with unpunished robberies, murders and incendiary fires. San Francisco suffered in exaggerated ratio to its size and financial interests; efforts at municipal reform were futile; a voluntary patrol, established with the consent of the city authorities, proved insufficient to guard the community, and in the moment, promising merchants, on June 9, 1851, organized the Committee of Vigilance, for the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of San Francisco.

"One of the remarkable characteristics of the committee of 1851, cog-

tioned. Accused persons were given ample opportunity for testifying, and for producing witnesses in their own behalf, and no man was arrested until the charges against him had been so thoroughly investigated that there was good and reasonable ground for his arrest. The deliberateness of the investigations and trials of this committee is nowhere better shown than in the record of the committee's activities, which show that, of 76 cases taken in hand, four were hanged, 1 whipped, 14 deported, 1 ordered to leave the state, 15 handed over to the local authorities, and 41 discharged as innocent of the charges. So careful were these early enforcers of their own law that they even kept a record of the final disposal of cases turned over to the municipal authorities, and whenever they exonerated a man, they gave him a comprehensive bill of moral health, calling upon the people of the city to treat him as a good citizen worthy of their confidence.

"Samuel Brannan, who came to San Francisco at the head of a company of Mormons, was the first president of the Committee of Vigilance of 1851, and William Tell Coleman, widely known throughout the State, was a member of the first committee, afterward becoming president of the Committee of Vigilance of 1865, which cleansed San Francisco of corruption in its municipal offices. From the committee of 1851, other committees in other towns and mining camps arose, with like results, but the most complete records were left by the San Francisco organization."



Strange Forms in the Sea of Solidified Lava

and is at all times a sea of raging, molten lava. White hot waves lash against the walls and mammoth geyers of liquid "earth" incessantly fling their sprays into the air. Hidden springs appear and disappear in the sides of the "inner pit." Frequently the throat emits its fiery contents, not to a real overflow extent but sufficiently to cover the floor of the pit and at these times are formed the fantastic shapes that prove so fascinating to the tourist. Entire trees that have

name for a replica of a cold substance should be. This solidified mass, incidentally, is affected as is an iceberg. As the terrific heat of the molten lava—in the vicinity of 2000 degrees Fahrenheit—dissolves the bottom of the mass it turns over with an effect that can best be expressed as a gigantic pyrotechnic display. With the turning over of the "heat-berg" the lava is splashed to heights that remind one of mammoth waves rolling over the coral fringes with which these islands

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Polacco Is Artistic Director,
Garden on Chicago Opera Roster

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 24—Giorgio Polacco is the successor of Mary Garden as artistic director of the Civic Grand Opera Association of Chicago. It was officially announced here today by the Civic Association.

Mr. Polacco's connection with the Chicago company has been an extensive one, albeit only as conductor. He does not, by the new ordination, become invested with the powers that were given into the keeping of Mr. Campanini or Miss Garden. Mr. Polacco's directorship is to be solely a musical one.

The new musical leader of the company is now in Europe engaging singers for the season that will open in November. It is probable that the financial aspect of vocalism will not be one that will have to be discussed by Mr. Polacco, who, it is certain, will be well content to leave the responsibility of dollars and cents to the business management.

Already the names of some artists with whom contracts have been made have been given out by the association. Heading this list, of course, is the name of Mary Garden, Claudio Muzio, missing next season from the roster of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, will be added to that of Chicago. Edith Mason—who is the wife of the company's new musical director—will be heard again in the performances, as also will Miss Raisa and Mme. Galli-Curci.

The Chicago company will share

with the Metropolitan Opera Company the services of Ina Bourskaya, the mezzo-soprano who made so excellent an impression when the Russian Opera Company gave its performances in the Olympic Theater last season. It is stated that Miss Bourskaya will appear with the Chicago organization first, proceeding to New York later in the season. A number of former members of the local company have been retained for next season's performances. These include Cyrena Van Gordon, Maria Classens, Forrest Lamont, Tito Schipa, Ulysses Lappa, Octave Dusa, Lodovico Oliviero, José Mojica, Giacomo Rimini, Désiré Derrère, Virgilio Lazzaro and Edouard Corneuil.

As the statement given out by the association declares that the list of artists is incomplete and that arrangements are pending with other singers, the absence of Lucien Muratore from the list does not necessarily imply that the relations of the French tenor with the organization are severed. The last pronouncement made by Mr. Muratore was to the effect that he would not sing again with the company if Miss Garden was to be its director.

Nothing is said as yet as to the repertoire. Miss Garden's policy last season was one of restraint in regard to the production of novelties, which often have proved to be expensive playthings in the past. As the new directorate is pledged to economy it is probable that this policy will still rule the activities of Mr. Polacco and his colleagues.

F. B.

Musical News and Reviews

Rachmaninoff in London

LONDON, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—There could be no doubt that London was extremely glad to see Rachmaninoff again when he made his reappearance after many years at Queen's Hall on Saturday, May 6. His fame had been well established in old days, but during the war his work became known to a still wider public, for his famous C sharp minor Prelude was easily one of the most popular things at concerts for the British troops in France. So a great audience came together to hear him at his pianoforte recital, and enthusiasm ran high.

He evidently desired to be judged as a pianist rather than a composer; the share held by his own compositions was small. He began with Mozart's Sonata in A. Nothing could (apparently) more simple. School children play the notes, and ninety people in a hundred dismiss the sonata as unworthy latter-day consideration. But after Rachmaninoff had played eight bars it was clear he had every right to make his stand as a pianist; that to him—and those who heard his interpretations—there could be nothing commonplace in Mozart, and that he had the true insight which, in effect, a sharing of the composer's vision. Rachmaninoff also adapted his touch and style to the music in a most remarkable manner; clear, fluent, silvery, with a hint of the precision that goes with the harpsichord style—he varied his touches so cleverly that one could have believed by the sound he was using the two manuals of a harpsichord instead of one keyboard of the pianoforte. Then again at times, in the cantabile passages, he got a tone so smooth, sustained and singing that it might have been the cantilena required by a vocalist in Mozart's arias.

Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, Op. 90, received a thoroughly interesting performance.

Mendelssohn's Andante and Rondo Capriccioso and a group of Chopin solos followed. Here it was interesting to note that Rachmaninoff gave the rhythm of the Valse in E flat, Op. 15, with the true Russian light lift—a thing subtly different from the Viennese.

He kept his own compositions to the last—"Lilacs," "Polka de W. R.," Prelude in G flat, Op. 23, Prelude in B flat major, "Liebeslied" (Kreisel), Rachmaninoff bracketed with Debussy's Etude de Concert in F major. As may be supposed, enthusiasm reached its height over these, and there was no gainsaying the audience in their determination to have the C sharp minor Prelude as an encore. They got it!

M. S.

Russian Chorus Sung

PHILADELPHIA, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—One of the very best of the city chorals, that of the Second Presbyterian Church, gave a concert under N. Lindsay Norden, the distinctive feature of which was the a capella singing of Russian choruses, in four to nine parts. Among these choruses were Archangel's "Dusk of Night," Malashkin's "Open unto Me," which expanded from a men's trio to eight parts, engaging the entire chorus, and Tschalkowsky's eight-part "The Nightingale." Also on the program were Bach's "Break Forth," Farrant's "Call to Remembrance," Palestrina's "Adoramus," the "Ave Verum" of Josquin des Pres. Soloists were the sweet-voiced soprano Ruth Gibb, the brilliantly affirmative tenor Charles W. Stahl, and the basso Ammon Berkheiser, whose voice is smooth and well controlled.

In the choral singing the men did particularly well with the "profundo" effects that Russian church music constantly demands. One felt the firm underpinning for the higher voices in these rich, warm notes that went down even to low A and B flat. There are several phenomenal male voices in this choir, and the city was combed to find them by Mr. Norden, who is a specialist in this music and has edited and arranged many Russian compositions. Sopranos and altos were alertly re-

sponsive to his vigorous baton. In subtleties of stress and nuance that led connoisseurs present to institute favorable comparisons with other celebrated choirs near and far. The great Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto began with a church choir of this caliber. Many of those under Mr. Norden's leadership are volunteers, singing for the training's sake, but the choir is notoriously a quarry for other city churches, and it is very difficult to maintain the personnel from season to season.

Verily, unaccompanied choruses are the acid test of the vocalist, and the choir went through the ordeal in tune as well as in time with a maintained freshness and elasticity that said much for the correctness of the training and the consecration of the trained.

F. L. W.

San Francisco Symphony Fund Underwritten

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 27 (Special Correspondence)—The balance of the maintenance fund for the San Francisco Symphony has been underwritten, with the expectation that sufficient additional subscriptions will be obtained during the summer to relieve the underwriters of their liability.

That Alfred Hertz will remain as conductor for another year now seems to be assured. The board of governors has announced that Mr. Hertz has accepted re-engagement for the coming year, and Mr. Hertz in a brief statement to the press has said: "After the wonderful ovation and innumerable proofs of devotion of friends there is only one thing for me to do—to reconsider my decision and stay another year. I am happy to do that, for I feel that, if I acted differently, it would lead to the disruption of the organization."

"The Trojan Women" Revived in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, May 5—Palace Theatre, "The Trojan Women," of Euripides. The cast: The God Poseidon.....Lewis Casson The Goddess Pallas Athena.....Saba Raleigh Hector.....Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry Talithybin.....Lewis Casson Cassandra.....Muriel Pratt Andromache.....Beatrice Wilson Menelaus.....Nicholas Hannen Astyanax.....Mary Grey

Miss Sybil Thorndike, in her zeal for the welfare of the Old Vic, where she gained so much of the experience that has helped to make her the fine actress that she is, has just given a matinee performance of Euripides' tragedy "The Trojan Women," herself undertaking again the part of Hector, in which, some two years ago, she first made the London critics realize that here, at last, was a tragedienne, in the making, if not already made.

That her many admirers would be glad to see her again in the part, was certain; but for other reasons also this play at the present time, is unusually apposite, because there exists between our position today and that of the Greeks in 415 B. C.—when the Trojans were first presented—a curious and interesting analogy. Many modern Englishmen are much disappointed at the apparently poor results accruing from a great military victory. So also were many Athenians, 2300 and more years ago. Neither the burning of Troy, nor the part of Hector had brought joy to the wisest men of Athens. Those events, rather, had but awakened pity for the misery of their foes, especially of the enslaved women; and of that international pity this noble dramatic poem is the first complete expression. Euripides, both as man and as dramatist, is a forerunner. Greek through and through, though he be, his view of his nation's victory is void alike of empty triumph, and of savage ferocity. To him, destructive physical force is foolishness, and nothing more.

How are ye blind, Ye treading down of cities!

The thoughts, then, that its theme arouses, are sufficient to make a modern production of the Trojades intensely interesting; and these fasci-

nations are enhanced for an audience fortunate enough to see it interpreted by, on the whole, so very competent a cast. The men, it is true, were not particularly brilliant. Mr. Nicholas Hannen hardly possesses the physique necessary for the convincing portrayal of so large a figure as Menelaus; and the diction of Mr. Lewis Casson, as the Greek herald, Talithybin, was rather too pinched and tight to be quite pleasing; but the four women, upon whom falls the greater burden, where more than sufficient. Miss Thorndike repeated her former triumph, giving a performance that no other English actress could equal—unless, possibly, it were Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry. Miss Thorndike's rich, varied, and perfectly balanced voice and diction, her strong, yet always controlled passion, her style, her breadth and sweep; and that nameless, individual, incommunicable something, that fills the stage—all these held the audience, from beginning to end.

Prize must go, also, to the Andromache of Miss Beatrice Wilson, and the Helen of Miss Mary Grey, who both looked and spoke very well. As Cassandra, however, Miss Muriel Pratt was uneven. This lady—very temperamental, as every actress should be—is inclined, in consequence, to "hit or miss." Generally she hits; and much of her work, in this very difficult rôle, was quite beautiful; but her instinct and imagination should have told her that, when foretelling the doom of Agamemnon,—"And all the House of Atreus, down, down, down—her tones should fall, not rise, on a downward cadence, to the climax. This is a vital necessity; since, in so momentous a passage, any departure from exact truth of utterance, thwarts, to that extent, the full significance of the dreadful prophecy.

Since these Greek tragedies, so admirably translated by Sir Gilbert Murray, afford such unequalled opportunities to young and earnest actors, and are so greatly enjoyed by their audiences, 'tis much to be hoped that Miss Thorndike will venture soon upon more similar happy experiments.

P. A.

Read This Letter

Every Week Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:
Your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor brought to my attention the fact that I could safely try a bottle of your "Every Week" Shampoo.
This afternoon I purchased a bottle from Lord & Taylor's and came home and washed my hair with "Every Week." I can honestly say that this is the first time the oil has been entirely removed, as well as the dandruff. My hair is so soft and has a lovely lustre, I am delighted that at last I have found a good and satisfactory shampoo above the ordinary, and also the price is in keeping with the times.
I, for one, appreciate your advertisement in the Monitor, because otherwise I would not have tried a shampoo which had not been recommended by a reliable hairdresser.
Very truly yours,
New York City,
April 22, 1922.
P. S. My two sisters also tried "Every Week" and heartily approve what I have said.

Dealers Wanted Everywhere

TO CONSUMERS
Until your dealer can supply you we will send two large bottles, prepaid, for \$1.00. Sold in larger cities by:
BUFFALO—Adam, Malmgren & Anderson.
CHICAGO—Fields; Mandels; Carson-Pirie.
DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.
DENVER—Cann & Scroggs.
DES MOINES—Younger Bros.
DULUTH—Duluth Glass Block Store.
GRAND RAPIDS—Hobbs Bros. Co.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.
KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.
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Mary Garden

Photograph by Moffett, Chicago

Actors Equity Association to
Have a Theater in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 24—An "Actors Theater," backed by stars, is to be established in New York. After a meeting in the Hotel Ambassador here, the Actors Equity Association announced that arrangements have been made for the opening of the Forty-Eighth Street Theater by the Equity Players, Inc., next October. A year's lease on the theater was obtained and \$93,300 was pledged toward the co-operative theatrical enterprise.

The season will open Oct. 15 and at least five productions will be presented, ending with the Equity Festival Week, when a different bill will be shown at each performance. It was explained that the purpose of the venture is to raise the standards of the stage, increase patronage and give new actors better opportunities.

Shakespearean plays by ancient and modern writers will be offered. Although many seats are to be sold by subscription for the season, it was pointed out, there is no idea of confining the productions of the Equity Players to any particular type or of catering to any special group.

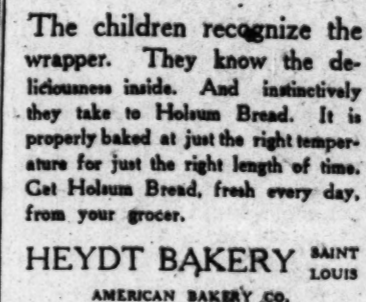
"It is not a movement in opposition to the managers," said Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of the Actors Equity Association, "but rather is intended to be of assistance to them by increasing the output of plays and the movement of theatergoers.

"First, managers may secure plays of proved success without assuming the dead life of initial production, as the Equity Players, Inc., will maintain each production only two months and will then, if the play succeeds, pass it along to a regular manager. "Second, new ideas and methods will be tried out, the results of which managers may use in producing their own plays.

"Third, and most important, the project is intended to stimulate the-



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LOUVEAT AT EIGHTH SADI SOUKOP

Japanese Art, Old and
New, Shown in Paris Salon

THE Salon of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, which has opened for the Paris spring season, contains an important section devoted to Japanese art, ancient and modern. The spell of the Far East is expressed in brilliant colors and graphic representations. There is variety in subject and treatment. Furry tigers compete with crowing cocks, sewing-machine workers and suckling babes. There is a colored photographic style in the Venetian Canal study and delicate coloring in the Eastern harbor impression, amber green and turquoise blue. Western eyes can detect an element of fantasy in almost every picture, though some of the work produced in Europe is ruled by the technique of Montparnasse.

It must be admitted, in all candor, that the Japanese artist is entitled to most homage when he stands on his own ground. In Paris there are already too many effective, even gifted, painters, whose work reaches a high level, for an Eastern invasion to succeed on French lines. Art which should find inspiration in the rising sun loses much of its cachet when subjected to the discipline of Western methods. True to itself, it is arrested in all of merit and deserves the highest praise. It will not acclimatize in Europe. It is not, therefore, the Japanese artist influenced by France or Italy who wins laurels for his country at the Grand Palais.

The Appeal to Fancy

There is, nevertheless, evidence of painstaking effort in most of the paintings by the Japanese who have fallen under foreign influences. Some of their work is very good, without ever being great. On the other hand, living Japanese artists who ignore the West command a wonderful playground for their fancy. And it is to our fancy rather than to our feelings that they appeal. Tradition seeks to compel these talented men of the East to aim at everything except deep feeling. They have imagination, ability; they can produce beautiful forms and create striking color effects; they often delight us with their birds and fishes and there is life, though generally in a mathematical sense, in all their work. Their conceptions are both audacious and vivacious. But nowhere do we behold anything to stir the beholder deeply.

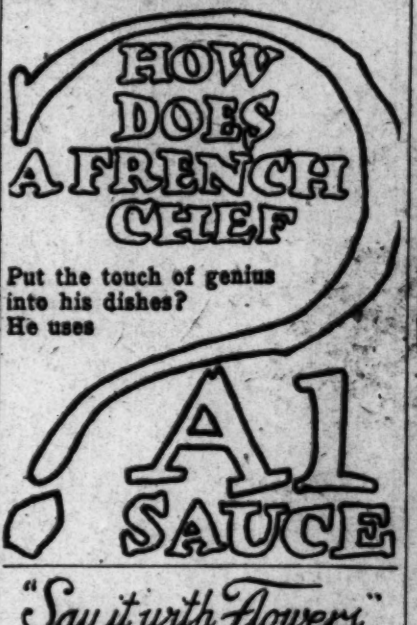
The view that Japanese art should remain Japanese and not attempt to become European is held by a very important band of artists and critics in Tokyo and Kyoto. For in the imagination could never compete with that of Japan in producing the weird and beautiful birds, pheasants and Phoenixes, which adorn the Grand Palais. The nearest accidental approach to the birds in these pictures must, so far as skill and elaboration are concerned, be searched for in the finest examples of European heraldic art. In saying this it becomes evident that one concedes a leading place to the Japanese in the realm of decorative conceptions.

Characteristic Themes

In spite of his success, we should prefer to see Mr. Fujita, one of the exhibitors, abandon Parisian lap dogs

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WHOLESALE PRICE
AVERAGE REACHES
A STABLE LEVEL

Has Fluctuated Within Range
of Four Points in a
Full Year

The average of 20 industrial stocks in the Dow Jones list went above 94 last Friday and the rails on the following day sold above 86, both breaking into new high ground and indicating that accumulation has been in progress since about the first of April. In the last seven weeks the averages have fluctuated within a narrow range of three or four points and the rise into higher levels is understood by students of the market to mean that a main upward movement of probably some duration is under way. The commodities market furnishes the basis on which forecasts must rest. Those markets say a firm foundation is being built upon which business may rest, thus confirming the security averages.

No Change Recently
The official index of wholesale prices for April is 152, or 52 per cent above the average for 1913. In April there was no change since March 1, and only a difference of one point since February. For a full year the average has fluctuated within four points, and now is coming to a rest.

| | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Farm products | 127 | 128 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 120 | 119 |
| Food | 127 | 128 | 126 | 125 | 124 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 120 | 119 |
| Clothing and light | 187 | 183 | 183 | 182 | 181 | 180 | 179 | 178 | 177 | 176 |
| Metals | 117 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 111 | 110 | 109 | 108 |
| Building materials | 201 | 202 | 202 | 201 | 200 | 199 | 198 | 197 | 196 | 195 |
| Chemicals | 160 | 159 | 159 | 158 | 157 | 156 | 155 | 154 | 153 | 152 |
| House furnishings | 211 | 213 | 213 | 212 | 211 | 210 | 209 | 208 | 207 | 206 |
| Miscellaneous | 152 | 153 | 153 | 152 | 151 | 150 | 149 | 148 | 147 | 146 |
| All commodities | 152 | 152 | 151 | 150 | 149 | 148 | 147 | 146 | 145 | 144 |

A Year's Deflation
Farm products reached their high in April, 1920, and thereafter declined and house furnishings advanced until September, but deflation in general began in May of that year.

The comparison of peak prices in May, 1920, with May, 1921, shows a loss of from 56 to 175 points in the first year of deflation. The comparison follows:

| | Peak | May, 1921 | Low |
|--------------------|------|-----------|-----|
| Farm products | 246 | 117 | 129 |
| Food | 246 | 117 | 129 |
| Clothing and light | 356 | 181 | 475 |
| Metals | 284 | 194 | 90 |
| Building materials | 322 | 202 | 57 |
| Chemicals | 222 | 166 | 56 |
| House furnishings | 371 | 262 | 109 |
| Miscellaneous | 247 | 151 | 96 |
| All commodities | 272 | 151 | 121 |

There are special reasons for some of the ground still remaining at double pre-war level. But the general price index is now approaching a stable basis, considerably higher than pre-war level. The farmer's dollar is worth more in goods of other groups than it was a year ago. This improvement has not yet been felt in business, but the security market knows it will come in a few months from now.

CHICAGO BOARD

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheat, May | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| Sept. | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| Oct. | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| Nov. | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| Dec. | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| Jan. | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| Feb. | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| Mar. | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| Apr. | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| May | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |

CHICAGO CASH MARKET

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| No. 2 hard winter | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 yellow | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 white | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 yellow | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 white | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 yellow | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 white | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 yellow | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 white | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |
| No. 2 yellow | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 |

RAILWAY EARNINGS

| | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 |
| Operating expenses | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 |
| Net operating revenue | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 |
| Operating income | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 |
| Net income | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 | \$1,142,246 |

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

| | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 |
| Operating expenses | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 |
| Net operating revenue | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 |
| Operating income | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 |
| Net income | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 | \$6,848,264 |

COMMODITY PRICES

| | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheat, No. 1 spring | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 | 1.25 1/2 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 1/2 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 1/2 | 1.25 1/4 |
| Wheat, No. 2 spring | 1.25 1/2 | 1.26 1/4 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 3/4 | 1.25 1/2 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 1/2 | 1.25 1/4 | 1.25 1/2 | 1.25 1/4 |
| Corn, No. 2 yellow | .80 | .80 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 |
| Oat, No. 2 white | .60 | .60 | .62 | .62 | .62 | .62 | .62 | .62 | .62 | .62 |
| Flour, Minn., No. 1 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 |
| Lard, prime | 12.00 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 | 11.60 |
| Pork, mess | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 | 25.50 |
| Beef, family | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 |
| Sugar, gran. | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 |
| Iron, No. 2 Phil. | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 |
| Silver | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| Lead | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| Tin | 30.75 | 30.75 | 30.75 | 30.75 | 30.75 | 30.75 | 30.75 | 30.75 | 30.75 | 30.75 |
| Copper | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 | 13.75 |
| Rub., rub. sm. shs. | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 | 14 1/4 |
| Steeled Mid. Updms. | 21.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 |
| Cotton bolls, Pima | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Print cloth | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 | 26.25 |
| Zinc | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.45 |

LACONIA CAR'S OUTLOOK GOOD

With unfilled orders of hand of \$1,500,000, the Laconia Car Company has enough forward business to insure capacity operations into the late autumn. A steady manufacturing program has already prevailed thus far this year than for a number of years.

PAPER INDUSTRY
AND THE TARIFF

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23.—"The failure to settle the big problem of the tariff is preventing a general return of prosperity, and particularly is this the case in the paper industry," said Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, addressing the Connecticut Valley division of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry this evening.

"No one is willing to make contracts for any kind of manufactured material for any considerable period in advance, with an uncertainty as to what may happen in the matter of the tariff. All that the paper industry asks in the way of a tariff is sufficient protection to give the American manufacturer an even chance of competition in the American market with the foreign manufacturer."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Western Maryland road is to erect locomotive repair shops at Port Covington with terminals in Baltimore.

The Standard Oil Company of California has completed an oil reservoir covering 9 1/2 acres at its El Segundo (Cal.) refinery.

The Luckenbach Steamship Company has bought from the Shipping Board three steamers, aggregating 36,500 deadweight tons, and may purchase two more soon.

The Erie road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to make a 20-mile extension between Sparrow Bush and Lackawanna to relieve congestion.

Application is to be made to list Moon Motor Car Company stock on the New York Curb. Chicago bankers are offering 60,000 shares of common at \$9.50 a share.

From the first of this year to May 3, according to a stock market expert, rails furnished less than 13 per cent of the total trading in New York; since then they have supplied 40 per cent.

Finance Minister de la Huerta withholds comment on the persistent rumor he has abandoned the Mexican government with the international bankers committee. The Mexican press has opposed his trip. It is intimated that the Government has empowered Manager Legorreta of the Banco Nacional, now on his way to New York, to discuss the foreign debt.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.

| | Boston | New York |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| Call loans | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Renewal rate | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Outstanding paper | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Year money | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Customers' com'l's 5% | 5 1/2% | 5 1/2% |
| Individuals' com'l's 5% | 5 1/2% | 5 1/2% |
| Bar silver in New York | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
| Bar silver in London | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Mexican dollars | 55 | 55 |
| Bar gold in London | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Canadian dollar | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Domestic bar silver | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |

Leading Central Bank Rates

| | Boston | New York |
|---|--------|----------|
| 12 Federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows: | | |
| Boston | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| New York | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Philadelphia | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Cleveland | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Richmond | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Atlanta | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Chicago | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| St. Louis | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Kansas City | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Minneapolis | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Dallas | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| San Francisco | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |
| Amsterdam | 4 1/2% | 4 1/2% |

Clearing House Figures

| | Boston | New York |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| New York City | \$52,000,000 | \$70,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 42,600,885 | 64,400,000 |
| Exchanges | 18,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 10,794,585 | 10,794,585 |
| P. R. bank credit | 17,850,293 | 52,400,000 |
| Spot, Boston delivery | | |
| Prime eligible banks | | |
| 30-day days | 3 1/2% | 3 1/2% |
| Under 30 days | 3 1/2% | 3 1/2% |
| Less Known Banks | | |
| 30-day days | 3 1/2% | 3 1/2% |
| Under 30 days | 3 1/2% | 3 1/2% |
| Eligible Private Banks | | |
| 30-day days | 3 1/2% | 3 1/2% |
| Under 30 days | 3 1/2% | 3 1/2% |

Foreign Exchange Rates

| | Current | Previous | Parity |
|-------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Sterling | \$4.44 1/2 | \$4.44 1/2 | \$4.8648 |
| Demand | 4.45 1/2 | 4.45 | 4.8648 |
| Cables | 4.45 1/2 | 4.45 | 4.8648 |
| France | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Guinea | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Mark | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Lire | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Twice francs | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Pesetas | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Belgian francs | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Kronen (Austria) | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Swiss | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Denmark | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Norway | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Greece | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Argentina | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Russia (100 rub.) | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Poland | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Hungary | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Jugo-Slavia | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Finland | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Tschecho-Slov. | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Rumania | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Portugal | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Turkey | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Shanghai | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Hong Kong | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Bombay | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Yokohama | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Brasil | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Uruguay | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Chile | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |
| Calcutta | 208.75 | 208.75 | 208.75 |

Public Utility Earnings

| | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRICES FOR WOOL
CONTINUE TO BE
ON THE UPGRADE

Local Market Pauses After Advance—Quotations From Texas Sale Seem to Set Pace

Wool prices still tend upward. The local market is taking more or less of a pause, following the sharp advance of previous weeks. With the news from the sale in San Angelo, Tex., on Monday, a stiffening in values began locally, and the attention of the market has been focussed especially on the sale in Silly, although the offering of about 200,000 pounds is considerably smaller than usual. This year, moreover, the wools were offered by individual clips rather than as a whole, which naturally brought out a wider range of bids. The bulk of the wool offered was purchased by Boston houses, some of it apparently being on order for mill account. Prices ruled high, compared with prices previously reported from the west, ranging all the way from 45¢ to 52¢, the latter price being paid for a choice lot of the staple wool, estimated to shrink about 61 per cent, which is figured about \$1.35, cleaned, Boston. French combing wools are estimated to have cost \$1.25 to \$1.30; clean, landed, and clothing wools are figured to have cost about \$1.20. The clothing (carding) wools are relatively high but all prices, which are for fine and fine medium wools are higher than any previous prices reported paid in the country.

West's Wools Disappear. Buying has been proceeding steadily through the country and the far west is rapidly being cleared of its wools at prices which have continued to mount more or less steadily. Buying is becoming fairly general now in the bright wool states east of the Mississippi and high prices are being realized there, especially on the fine clips. Up to 45 cents have been paid in Ohio for good delaine clips. Medium clips, however, have been selling on a more reasonable basis, at least, from the dealers' point of view, 30 to 32 or 33 cents being the going price for such wools.

Further strength prevails locally, especially since Texas dealers have set their price at \$1.20 for fine scoured wool, while sales of fine Australian wools in bond have been made at new high prices, good 64-70s combing wool practically free, having changed hands at \$1.10, clean basis. California fine and medium wools are beginning to arrive in the market and are being offered at about \$1.20, clean basis, for wools of fair combing length. Sales of 66s combing Montevideo wools in bond are reported at 30 cents and of 50s at 27 to 28 cents, while 26 cents has been refused for 46-48s wool. Argentina's have been sold at 35 cents and Lincoln at 30 cents.

Interest in Bond Wools. Interest in wools in bond of late has been very keen and a large proportion of the wools which have been imported lately for dealers' accounts probably have passed to the ownership of the manufacturers. The Government reports the quantity of wool in bond at the several ports as of April 30, at nearly 75,000,000 pounds, in addition to which there are about 1,000,000 pounds of tops and wool yarns, mainly the latter, besides 1,500,000 pounds of mohair and alpaca and a small quantity of nolls. Of this total one well-posted observer estimates that probably 65,000,000 pounds of the wool and most of the tops and yarns belong to manufacturers, who have been anticipating their needs against the day when the emergency tariff will be superseded by the permanent tariff, so-called.

The latest government figures on the activity of wool textile machinery, as of May 1, shows a slight reduction for the most part as compared with the preceding month, more especially in worsted machinery, in which department are the mills which are closed as a result of the strike. The manufacturers have lately been experiencing some improvement in the demand for worsted goods although it has been slower than had been hoped. Significant of the rising cost of raw material is the withdrawal of all lines by the American Woolen Company, which is expected to announce a further advance in prices both on wools and worsteds, each of which lines has been marked up since the opening prices were announced. New business in piece goods is still far from satisfactory, it would appear, and the clothiers are resisting the advance in cloth prices as unnecessary and unjustifiable.

Foreign Markets Firm. London closed at the peak of the series, with competition keen and active to the very end of the sales, England being the heaviest buyer, taking 100,000 bales, while France took 18,000; Germany 15,000; Switzerland and Italy each 5000 and America 3500. Prices, as compared with the close of the previous series in March showed the following comparisons: Superior merinos, fully par; average 10 per cent and inferior, 15 per cent dearer, while fine and medium crossbreds were up 10 and coarse descriptions up 20 per cent. The Australian sales have been very firm, also, with prices tending upward and good 64-70s combing merinos commanding a price equivalent to \$1.05, clean landed, Boston, figuring exchange at \$4.40. The South American and South African markets are well cleared and prices are at the top for the season.

MR. LAMONT TO RETURN. Thomas W. Lamont will return from Europe on the Olympic, sailing from Southampton today. Among other passengers will be T. de Witt Cuyler, chairman of Association of Railroad Executives.

URUGUAY CITY SALES LOAN. The city of Montevideo, Uruguay, is receiving bids for a \$7,000,000 25-year loan at a maximum of 7½ per cent. This loan has been long pending.

RUBBER COMPANY
EARNINGS HIGHER

AKRON, O., May 24.—The fact that the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company earned \$2,500,000 during the first six months of the current fiscal year, which ends Oct. 31, 1922, indicates that practically all rubber companies in the district earned a fair return during the same period. The second half will probably better the preceding six months, because the first half of Firestone's year contains only one month at which the plant ran close to capacity while the second half will contain at least three and possibly four. The Miller Rubber Company, and some smaller companies probably will show earnings proportionally as large.

Figures from other companies are not yet available, but it is expected the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company will show earnings in the first half sufficient to take care of bond interest and sinking fund charges and show a balance on the old 7 per cent preferred. It is understood to have improved its cash position from \$25,000,000 shown in the last annual statement, to \$28,000,000.

No estimates are available regarding Goodrich earnings since announcement at the annual meeting. Operations have not been as good as those of Firestone, Goodyear and Miller, so far as tire production is concerned, although operations have been fairly good in the mechanical goods departments, and a good season was enjoyed in the boot and shoe departments.

LONDON BANKERS
UNDERWRITE ISSUES

LONDON, May 24.—The impending issue of £250,000 in seven per cent debentures of the Madras Electric Company will be offered at 95. Negotiations are under way for a loan of about £1,000,000 to the City of Nice. A loan to Peru also is under discussion. There is an important industrial operation involving about £4,000,000 new capital in process of arrangement.

SALVADOR BOND
CONVERSION PLAN

LONDON, May 24.—Trustees of the San Salvador 6 per cent sterling, 1908 issue, and 7 per cent, funding 1916 issue, interest on which has been paid in funding bonds, have reopened negotiations for their conversion into a 6 per cent series involving a loan of \$5,000,000 by United States bankers. The President of Salvador has appealed to the American minister for assistance.

SAYS EDISON IS
NOT A FINANCIER

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 24.—Thomas A. Edison was characterized as "a good electrician, but a very poor financier" in an address by Thomas B. McAdams, president of the American Bankers Association, before the convention of Oklahoma Bankers Association here.

CANADA CEMENT
CUTS SURPLUS

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence).—The Canada Cement Company, Ltd., in order to meet the common dividend for the last fiscal year had to draw on surplus for \$284,930. Reserves, however, were increased by \$101,145, bonds, retired to the extent of \$273,180, and \$815,000 written off for depreciation. During the year the company operated to 40 per cent of capacity, and the results were fairly satisfactory in a falling market. The company has been building a considerable export business.

STEEL ACTIVITIES
ARE ENCOURAGING

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Inland Steel Company is operating 70 per cent of capacity compared with 65 per cent last week. One furnace has been blown in, making three now active, but one will be blown out for relining. All 18 sheet mills are going.

The Illinois Steel is still running at about 85 per cent and has stiffened prices on bars, shapes, and plates by about \$2 a ton. The Gary rail mill is making 12,000 tons weekly, or 2000 more than recently. The rail and car business shows signs of renewed activity.

THE J. G. WHITE
Engineering Corporation
Engineers Builders
43 Exchange Place, New York

INVESTMENT BONDS
ARE STILL BELOW
1917 HIGH POINT

Public Utilities Have Made Greatest Gain—Rail Bonds Next

Despite the fact that investment bonds have had an extraordinary rise since the nadir of the 1920 depression, nevertheless they are, on the average, substantially below the high point reached in 1917. The speculative list is comparatively lower and contains a larger number of issues than in 1917.

In the recent upward movement public utility bonds, based on the Dow Jones & Co. index, have made the greatest gain, 20.30 points, from the low of 1920. This class, which suffered most from conditions arising from the war, has still 8.52 points to advance before reaching high of 1917. As public utility companies have received the greatest economic benefit by return of normal conditions, it is reasonable to expect their bonds are in for a further advance, provided money rates continue low.

Industrial bonds, which showed the greatest resistance to pressure during the war and in the period of high money rates which followed, still maintain that position and are within 5.65 points of the 1917 high.

Below is given the list of bonds used by Dow Jones & Co. in compiling their daily averages, showing the high price level reached on Jan. 18, 1917, and the lowest level in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, May 20, 1920, and the closing or last prices on May 20, 1922, with declines from the high of 1917 and advances over the low of May, 1920:

| Issue | 1917 | 1920 | 1922 | Decl. Adv. |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Ato gn 4s '95 96% | 70 1/2 | 68 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 18 3/4 |
| B&O g 4s '98 94% | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 23 |
| CR&Q g 4s '98 96% | 67 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 21 |
| LA&N uni 4s '90 94% | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 0 |
| NYC 1 3/4s '97 86% | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| N&W 1st 4s '98 96% | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| NP&W 1st 4s '97 97% | 69 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| P&G 4 1/2s '90 107% | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 20 |
| SP&C 1st 4s '95 94% | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 19 |
| UP&A 1st 4s '95 99% | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Average | 66 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 17 1/2 |

| Issue | 1917 | 1920 | 1922 | Decl. Adv. |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Ato gn 4s '95 96% | 70 1/2 | 68 3/4 | 8 1/2 | 18 3/4 |
| CR&Q g 4s '98 96% | 67 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 21 |
| LA&N uni 4s '90 94% | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 0 |
| NYC 1 3/4s '97 86% | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 14 1/2 |
| N&W 1st 4s '98 96% | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| NP&W 1st 4s '97 97% | 69 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| P&G 4 1/2s '90 107% | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 20 |
| SP&C 1st 4s '95 94% | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 19 |
| UP&A 1st 4s '95 99% | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Average | 66 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 17 1/2 |

| Issue | 1917 | 1920 | 1922 | Decl. Adv. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|------------|
| AmSm 4s '47 102% | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Arm 1st 4s '39 94% | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| B&O 1st 4s '42 103% | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| CR&Q 1st 4s '42 106% | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| IntSt 1st 4s '42 102% | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| IntSt 2nd 4s '47 99% | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| RI&ST 1st 4s '40 101% | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| USSt 1st 4s '40 101% | 84 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| USRUB 1st 4s '47 92% | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Average | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Comb av. | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |

* Advance † Initial sale in April, 1917.

WHEAT IS WEAK ON
MAY DELIVERIES

CHICAGO, May 24.—Pronounced weakness showed in the wheat market today during early dealings. Big new deliveries on May contracts had a bearish effect. The opening which ranged from 1/4 to 1 1/2¢ lower, with May 1.37 and July 1.25¢ to 1.25¢, was followed by a sharp general decline, May dropping to 1.34¢.

Corn and oats were depressed by wheat. After starting 1/4¢ lower to a shade advance, July 64, the corn market underwent a moderate general setback.

Oats started unchanged to 1/4¢ lower, July 38 1/2 to 39.

Provisions trending downward with grain.

FONDA, JOHNSTOWN ROAD. The Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Company reports for 1921 total operating revenue of \$1,355,659, compared with \$1,431,562 in 1920 and a surplus after preferred stock dividends of \$71,121, compared with \$81,576 in the previous year.

SALT CREEK OIL'S AFFAIRS. The Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Company balance sheet as of Feb. 28, 1922, shows total assets and liabilities of \$17,473,742. Permanent assets amount to \$16,873,871, and surplus to \$5,552,868.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

\$400,000

WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND

4 1/4% Coupon Bonds

Due June 1927, 1957

PRICE 100 AND INTEREST

BOND DEPARTMENT

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

52 Temple Place 17 Court Street 222 Boylston Street

BOSTON

Members of Federal Reserve System

OPERATIONS ON
LONDON BOARD
ARE RESTRICTED

LONDON, May 24.—A continuation of the heat wave checked operations in securities on the stock exchange here today. The markets generally were mixed.

The oil group was idle, with changes checked. Royal Dutch was 42, Shell Transport & Trading, 5 1/16 and Mexican Eagle 3 9/16.

Some industrial issues were firm. Hudson Bay was 6 1/2. Rubber shares lacked steadiness in sympathy with the crude article.

The gilt-edged department was irregular but sentiment remained cheerful. French loans were heavy, following Paris.

Home rails were buoyant in spots on buying for investment account.

Dollar descriptions wavered and were quiet. Repurchasing caused further gains in Argentine rails.

Kaffirs were inclined to sag and were neglected.

EDISON PROPERTY
IN LOS ANGELES
BOUGHT BY CITY

Municipality Pays \$12,000,000 And Will Furnish Its Own Power and Light

LOS ANGELES, May 18 (Special).—Eleven hundred and eighty-one miles of electric line, carrying more than 10,000 miles of cable, together with 20 industrial sub-stations and 14 district sub-stations with a capacity for serving 115,000 customers with electric light and power, became the property of the City of Los Angeles this week; in payment for which the city turned over to the Southern California Edison Company the sum of \$12,044,369.97.

The passing of title to this vast electric property is the latest chapter in a transaction that has covered a period of several years and, at times, been fraught with "near" scandals within the Los Angeles City Council. The transaction was made possible through the action of the voters of this city, who, in 1919, authorized a bond issue of \$13,500,000 with which to make the purchase and to construct additional hydroelectric generating plants, \$12,000,000 being for the purchase and \$2,500,000 for new construction.

Under the terms of the agreement the city contracted to pay the Edison company \$11,000,000 for the Los Angeles lines of the company, plus the cost of additional improvements made prior to the consummation of the transaction. Experts of the city and company agreed to a figure of \$10,443,369.97 as covering these improvements.

Not to Complete Outside

Considerable litigation in the courts and hitches over many of the details has caused the transaction to drag over a period of several years. Under the purchase the city will generate and distribute all of the electric light power used in the city of Los Angeles, except that generated and distributed over the lines of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation which declined to sell its holdings to the city and, consequently, will act as a competitor. The city has agreed with the Edison Company not to compete for business outside of Los Angeles.

Probably the most dramatic incident in connection with the whole transaction was the effort of the City Council to make a secret sale of the bonds for the purchase of the system to L. H. Hellman of this city at a discount of \$1,535,000. This effort was frustrated through the single-handed fight of Councilman Mushet, chairman of the City Council's finance committee. The sale was thrown wide open with the result that an additional \$2,000,000 was saved to the taxpayers of the city. Upon the Supreme Court setting aside the Hellman secret discount transactions bids were advertised for and a premium of \$450,000 paid for the issue—exactly \$1,985,000 more than the Hellman deal would have netted. The sale of the bonds was handled by the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, representing the syndicate making the purchase.

LYNN BANK ELECTION. LYNN, Mass., May 24 (Special).—James Brophy, shoe manufacturer and vice-president of the Central National Bank for nearly 15 years, has been elected president of that bank to succeed Henry B. Sprague, who resigns after 26 years' service in that position. Mr. Brophy is president and treasurer of the Brophy Brothers Shoe Company.

HOPEFUL NOTE
IS SOUNDED BY
TRADE EXPERT

Europe Is Getting Back to Normal Production, According to Dr. Klein

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24.—While the world bankers in Paris are studying statistics presented by experts in an effort to put reparations on a sound economic basis, the nations are eagerly awaiting an announcement indicating that the financiers have been able to arrange for a loan which will tide over the present emergency and fit in with the governmental policies of the several countries involved.

Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has issued a statement outlining the status and prospects of the leading countries of Europe with which we carry on extensive trade under normal conditions.

"The continent as a whole," said Dr. Klein, "and especially the United Kingdom, which is by far our best customer, is getting back to normal production of foodstuffs and unless a new drought or crop failure occurs this season will import reduced quantities of edible necessities."

"Although some populations, notably those of the eastern and central countries, are economically exhausted along many lines, many new operations are going on for the improvement of their productive capacity. The German Government, for example, is spending large sums on the improvement of the permanent equipment of the German railway system, the French and Italian governments are carrying out large schemes for the utilization of water power, and several canal and other important public projects are under way."

Weathering the Crisis

"The various European countries are gradually returning to a saner political outlook and to a more complete recognition of their own economic situation. France is gradually realizing that her budget must be balanced out of current revenues and that she cannot rely on German reparations. Italy has been able to effect cuts in government expenditures and is weathering the crisis caused by the Ansaldo and Banca di Sconto troubles."

"Germany is coming to the end of her artificial boom, and since German competition, maintained by devaluing currency, has been unfavorably affecting trade all over Europe, Germany's effort to balance her budget under allied pressure will have a widespread favorable effect."

"In Great Britain labor shows signs of increasing output per man, particularly in the coal mining industry, in which April production showed an increase of 10 per cent over January."

British industry has improved noticeably in the last three months. Costs and wages have come down, but the margin of profit is still low. Some British industries are now working full time though the average is only 60 per cent of capacity. It must be remembered, however, that capacity was very largely increased during the war.

Trade Recovery in France

"Foreign trade and domestic business is slowly recovering in France from the February slump. Cotton textile mills are working almost full time, though the steel industry is operating at only about 30 per cent of capacity. German competition in export trade and British competition in coal is being felt, but rising production costs in Germany are reassuring the French manufacturer who is, generally, showing a disposition to 'sit tight' until further improvement occurs."

"In general, it may be noted that the process of normalizing the industrial situation is proceeding slowly but steadily. This recovery has meant a gradual improvement in the purchasing power of countries which have long been our best customers—a most encouraging sign from the point of view of American foreign trade, even though it may also be accompanied by a stimulating competition with our trade in certain markets in the Orient and South America."

BRAZIL BURNS
PAPER MONEY

Gradual improvement in Brazilian exchange is rendered probable by the announcement that the government has begun withdrawal and destruction of paper money. On April 17, notes to the value of 5825 contos reis were burned. One conto of reis is now equivalent to about \$138.

It is supposed to destroy paper to the value of 100,000 contos and swell the gold reserve by a corresponding amount. Estimates of total currency in circulation have been reduced to 1,800,000 contos of reis, which may this year be further reduced to 1,700,000.

The addition of \$13,800,000, together with \$3,000,000 of gold mined in the country, should bring the gold reserve to about \$61,300,000 this year. This, at the current rate of exchange, would be more than 26 per cent of the currency in circulation.

CANADIAN COTTONS'
SALES ARE LESS

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence).—According to the annual report of Canadian Cottons, Ltd., sales for the 12 months ended March 31, 1922, were \$2,255,825, compared with \$1,231,102 for the previous fiscal year. Addition of \$950,380, representing inventory of cloth and cotton in process of manufacture, and deduction of \$972,728, representing inventory of cloth and process on hand, leaves the total credit as \$3,233,277, compared with \$1,486,580 the previous year.

PACKER HIDES
ARE SOLD FOR
VARIOUS USES

Automobile, Bag and Other Commodity Lines Doing Most of the Current Buying

The current spurt in trading in packer hides comes from the so-called specialty tanners who cater to automobile, bag, and other leather commodity lines of the better quality, therefore it is in no way indicative of a selling revival to shoe manufacturers.

Shoe leather tanners say that hide prices are entirely out of line with the amount of business offered by the manufacturers today, consequently, regular tanners purpose to keep aloof from the market until the rates recede or the demand is enough improved to get a price for leather commensurate with hide terms.

Prevailing conditions account for the light call for branded hides, also natives, back of May. Therefore, it may be seen why the sales during the last week, to those the packers look to for contracts of magnitude, were so light.

Having an abundance of side upper leather unsold, tanners are more interested in lowering their surplus leather stocks than they are to purchase hides.

The better quality of Frigorifico hides are active at 17 1/2¢ to 18¢. Specialty tanners are the chief buyers.

Top grades of country hides are fairly well sold, therefore prices have been fairly firm during the last week, but the lower quality they are the harder it is to move them.

The fact that there is no large accumulation of domestic hides, neither is there an over stock reported in the foreign markets, puts the packers in a strong position to handle anything like a normal demand, in the near future, to their advantage.

Last week's sales listed in the Chicago packer hide market were numerous, (the principal ones being as follows:

| | Yr. ago | Cents |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| 18,000 May light native cows | 13 1/2 | 12 |
| 1,000 May heavy native cows | 13 1/2 | 12 |
| 3,000 Feb-Mar ex-lt na cows | 11 1/2 | 11 |
| 6,000 Apr-May native bulls | 09 | 08 |
| 5,000 Apr-May Col steers | 12 | 11 1/2 |
| 20,000 May native steers | 18 | 13 |
| 700 Feb-Mar hvy Tex str | 13 | 11 |
| 1,500 Mr-Apr-May hvy Tex str | 13 1/2 | 12 |
| 2,000 Mar-Apr hvy Tex str | 13 1/2 | 12 |
| 3,000 Feb-Mar light Tex str | 12 | 10 |
| 1,600 Apr-May light Tex str | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 |

CHICAGO BUILDING SALES. There were issued in Chicago last week 313 building permits, with a valuation of \$5,825,000, compared with 91 and \$523,000 a year ago. There were also issued 1913 real estate transfers, aggregating \$2,557,000, compared with 1978 and \$2,595,000, and 1942 trust deeds and mortgages, aggregating \$10,483,000, compared with 1239 and \$6,033,000 a year ago.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Full Political Life

Parliamentary Reminiscences and Reflections 1880-1906

By Lord George Hamilton, London, Macmillan, 1921, 12s. net.

The second volume of Lord George Hamilton's political reminiscences is no less interesting than the first. He has put to the best use his great opportunities for observing the giants of later Victorian politics, with whom he was for so many years associated, and has much fresh light to throw upon characters and events which will never cease to be of a somewhat speculative interest to the student of affairs.

Thirteen years at the India Office, seven at the Admiralty, 38 in the House of Commons, he was a participant in some of the fiercest struggles which raged upon the floor of the House in connection with Ireland; and it is principally with these, and with events which arose out of them, that this volume has to deal. The subject is, perhaps, one of peculiar interest at the present time, when Ireland has been once again in the forefront of British politics.

The Vortex of Irish Affairs. The reader is plunged at once into the vortex of Irish affairs. Gladstone was back in the House, after the elections of 1886, in a very different position to that in which he had found himself after his great victory of 1880. His foreign policy had been one series of blunders; the majority of his strongest supporters and most brilliant lieutenants, Hartington, Goschen, Selborne, he could no longer count upon, while Chamberlain, who was certainly the most powerful member of the Radical Party, had already shown unmistakable evidence of his independence and frequent disassociation from his chief's views.

With great vigor and conviction, and yet with consistent fairness to his political opponents, the writer describes the steady disintegration of the Liberal Party, despite the amazing efforts of Gladstone, who continued with an energy and eloquence which seemed inexhaustible, to preach the doctrines in which his faith never failed.

Lord Randolph Churchill Resigns. The writer was intimately acquainted with Lord Randolph Churchill, and was actually his confidant on a brief visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor, when he decided to resign from the leadership of the House of Commons and the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. His comments on this sudden coup de théâtre, which set the seal on what had promised to be one of the most brilliant careers, are particularly interesting. He is of opinion that Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation was not bluff, but a genuine desire to get away, for a time at least, from a situation which his irascibility and the House had rendered intolerable; and that, though he was piqued later at the little flutter created by his departure, he was at the moment determined to be free of office.

Lord George Hamilton pays the highest tribute to the work accomplished by Mr. Balfour as Irish Secretary, to his courage, his executive ability and his entire indifference to the execrations of his enemies, serving that he was always at his best when on the defense. Valuable as this account, during the Irish Secretaryship, it proved the ultimate undoing of the Conservative Party under his leadership.

No one, whatever his political views, will cavil at the unstated eulogy paid to W. H. Smith, whose reserve and modesty caused men to overlook what amounted to positive genius in his leadership of the House of Commons.

The Poetry of Mr. Stuart

Shrines and Shadows

To few enough poets, it seems, does there come such ease of expression as in Stuart's. Nor does his skill halt with a mere shimmering web of colorful words; something far deeper, something akin to the Greater Victorians, lies beneath his smooth-flowing stanzas. Too many contemporary poets are wont to snatch at the shadow and miss the substance, to substitute swinging, or maybe merely catchy, rhythm for genuine feeling, glitter and glamour of line for genuine thought. But this Mr. Stuart never does. Within his cadences there lurks a brighter flame, an astonishing strength of conception and imagination. For once the poet is a thinker, and craftsmanlike, he turns the tool to his trade. Lovely images flash and flicker through his pages, but they are not mere images of illusion. Beneath the dross (if it be dross) of phrase and stanza, cunningly conceived, glows virgin gold.

Good figures and novel images abound in Mr. Stuart's verse. Time and again they remain in memory long after the average poem, by the average poet, would be forgotten. "The painted china of our cherished dreams" is as good an example as any, perhaps, of this delicate imagery, new and novel, even among the strained and stressed "effects" of present-day poetry. Even poems, too, maintain this trick of remaining with the reader. "Characters" is such a one, an excellent example for quotation:

Four men stood under heaven's dome
And each spoke out his view of home:
Said one, "All things are well and life is good,"
Another cursed the ground whereon he stood;
The third, "Truth said the first and last
As well."
A weary-looking one, "We cannot tell—"
"O attitude!" I cried and went my way
With many-patterned thoughts at play.
Much more vivid, perhaps, is "In Youth's Big Days," endowed with a

wholly spontaneous vitality, yet sacrificing in rhythm or measure not one whit of the thought that is dominant: In youth's big days of fiery unrest
Come spirit-tappings of a crowding soul,
Demanding place within the mortal breast
That life may know the fullness of its role.

In after times to keep inviolate
The strength and wonder of those jewelled days,
We turn to Beauty in her high estate—
And Youth comes dancing back again and stays.

Who loves young things forever young
May be—
Each mind constructs its own eternity.

So sings Mr. Stuart; and who shall say that the singing is not worth the while? He has, as no other American poet, a definite classicism of expression, combined with a fine-meshed web of poetic thought. The combination is indeed happy.

A Novel With a Purpose. Two vital questions have confronted the American people since the close of the war: the fitting of the returned soldiers into existing conditions and the conflict between employer and employee. These two problems offer the major theme for William Dana Orcutt's novel, "The Balance." The theme is one which Mr. Orcutt is particularly well fitted to handle, for he was overseas under Mr. Davidson's direction, assisting in forming the International Red Cross, and so came into close contact with the soldiers, and he is also a practical business man.

Richard Norton returns to Norcross, a small town near Boston, which those familiar with the locality visualize as Norwood, where Mr. Orcutt's business is located. Richard's father is the head of the large manufacturing plant, which was responsible for the growth of the place. The elder

possessed of enormous tact and patience. Neither Fisher nor Beresford were easy men to deal with; but, certainly, the severest problem that the writer had to tackle was the British Admiral William II, who assumed on occasion an authoritative and possessive attitude toward the British Navy which was not a little embarrassing.

Sprinkled throughout these reminiscences are many shrewd, even profound observations. The writer has lived his political life fully, yet with a certain detachment which has helped him to see men and events in their right perspective, uncolored by personal or political prejudices, and he has shown himself consistently determined to recognize, and where possible to dwell upon, those qualities in the great men he has known which have earned his respect and their country's gratitude.

Without including innumerable newspaper and magazine articles, nine volumes have come from his pen. These comprise two books of short stories, four novels, a delightful book of political reminiscence, and his great record of the German occupation in Belgium.

Many a writer would call this achievement a good day's work in itself, but Brand Whitlock's literary labors have been superimposed on an active political career, and his great record of the German occupation in Belgium.

Indeed his first political position, a clerkship in the state department of Illinois, was accepted in order to give himself the time to write. For, as he says, in "Forty Years of It," "I was nourishing a desire to write, for it does not seem too pretentious an ambition in literature."

The fruit of four years in the State's service was his first novel, "The 13th District," the story of the struggles of a candidate for Congress. In it he offered the reader a searching study of political conditions, and a fine-meshed web of poetic thought. The combination is indeed happy.

A Novel With a Purpose

The Balance

By William Dana Orcutt, New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1921, \$3.90.

Richard Norton returns to Norcross, a small town near Boston, which those familiar with the locality visualize as Norwood, where Mr. Orcutt's business is located. Richard's father is the head of the large manufacturing plant, which was responsible for the growth of the place. The elder

possessed of enormous tact and patience. Neither Fisher nor Beresford were easy men to deal with; but, certainly, the severest problem that the writer had to tackle was the British Admiral William II, who assumed on occasion an authoritative and possessive attitude toward the British Navy which was not a little embarrassing.

Norton still conducts the business, according to the autocratic methods through which he made his first success, and which he considers the only way to run an establishment profitably. Richard has moved forward with the times or, perhaps, in advance of them. Coming back into conditions which, before he went away, he took for granted, he declares that: "Everything is altered. Father is different. . . the people we meet socially are different. The whole world is different."

Lola Steward, to whom Richard had become engaged before the war, also has been in service in France. She suggests that, possibly, the change is in them. Richard hesitatingly tells her the vision that came to him overseas. It is a bit misty—visions often are—but through it Richard was freed from any dread of what could

happen, for the only thing that counted was the big cause. To bring about a better understanding, to the advantage of both, between his father and the men in the factory, was the practical application which he hoped to make of his new-found ideals. This vision, followed through temptation, tribulation and tragedy, all strung upon the thread of love, makes the story.

In some respects the book is not entirely convincing. Need Lola have broken her engagement to keep Richard true to his vision? We like to feel that the marriage of two young people, governed by the same ideals, would be a help toward their fulfillment rather than a hindrance. Treadway, the "wolf in sheep's clothing," is usually a bore; the embittered shed his grievances and one or two English highbrows weep with them. The young are heroes and heroines and should be treated with respect. Doubtless, in ten years' time, the most of them will have retired from the fray and a few will have become embittered or even "successful." But I hope that a handful will survive, not taking themselves too seriously, and doing their best for the honor and glory of the great language which it is their privilege to keep in being.

These encounters lead, naturally, to a consideration of the material aspects of the case. Some, of course, are the children of indulgent parents; others—and that is better still—have worked and saved; but many want to know what chances they may have with British publishers and publications. It is for this group that I am writing, together with their sympathizers and friends, and such other American venturers as may follow in their trail.

Since the passing of Viscount Bryce, the question has frequently been asked why, with his attainments and experience, having achieved so great a reputation, he should not have gained a position even greater than that he held. A study of this present volume emphasizes the significance of the question, for into these last spoken chapters the author has crowded the knowledge which comes only from wide experience as well as assiduous study. Originally delivered as lectures, at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, in August, 1921, they form a basis to which thoughtful men and women must repeatedly turn if they are to understand the swiftly changing kaleidoscopic record of history being made day by day. The volume forms an invaluable reference book, for daily use, on the part of people who wish to keep themselves intelligent.

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The impulse that urges a man to write may have many sources. For Brand Whitlock, the compelling urge must have come from the fact that he saw more and felt more than the average of his fellows. He did not take life for granted as it was, but questioned it, challenged it at every turn. He faced the truth as he saw it in the penal institutions of his State, where he had been closely exposed, in his novel "The Turn of the Balance." The hero, or victim rather, a bright-eyed boy, named "Archie," is shown to us first after committing some peccadillo, and then is relentlessly followed as he falls into the meshes of the law.

Some of Brand Whitlock's critics called this book a masterpiece, a fit companion for Tolstoy's "Resurrection." Others pronounced the author "Socialist," "anarchist," whichever term came first. A determined optimist said of it: "That it contained nothing of sweetness or of light." But to the men who had known prison bars, the book lacked neither quality; they found in it a warm sympathy for their plight and for their problems, and a spirit of brotherly love not to be forgotten.

One of these prisoner-readers, when he had "done time," walked many weary miles to tell the author what that understanding book had meant to him. He found Brand Whitlock on the golf links, but not too busy to turn toward that pallid, grateful face.

To right wrongs and to write of them have been two demands made to this man. His whole creed, for either the role of man-of-action or man-of-letters, is summed up in one paragraph of "Forty Years of It," when he declares that of all human qualities, he values most that gift some men have for seeing the other fellow's point of view, and of being able to put himself in another's place. And he calls that quality "the hall mark of true culture, far more than any degree or doctor's hood could possibly be."

In addition to the honor Belgium pays him in electing him to their distinguished society, Brand Whitlock has won that "hall mark" of a fine humanity which he so early set above every other honor.

Robert W. Service, the Canadian poet, whose "The Spell of the Yukon" and its kindred volumes sold by the hundreds of thousands, has completed a new novel, which he calls "The Poisoned Paradise." It is to appear early in the autumn, under the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co. By the way, Mr. Service, following in the footsteps of Frederick O'Brien, Charles Nordhoff and a few others, recently visited Tahiti. He did not stay there very long and it is to be wondered whether he got as much poetry out of the much-written-up South Sea Islands as Rupert Brooke did, for instance.

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Brand Whitlock

Brand Whitlock, Man of Letters

International Relations

Eight lectures delivered in the United States by Brand Whitlock. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1921, \$2.50.

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English Publishers and Their Difficulties

WHEREVER one drops in for an afternoon chat nowadays, one meets American writers, bent on seeing Europe, especially England and her literary lions. Most of these Americans are young, ardent and altogether delightful; a few are embittered; and one or two are "successful." The "successful" author, with his "best-seller" airs and graces, is usually a bore; the embittered shed his grievances and one or two English highbrows weep with them. The young are heroes and heroines and should be treated with respect. Doubtless, in ten years' time, the most of them will have retired from the fray and a few will have become embittered or even "successful." But I hope that a handful will survive, not taking themselves too seriously, and doing their best for the honor and glory of the great language which it is their privilege to keep in being.

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Next one arrives at the mass-producers, the Hodders, the Hutchinsons, for instance, who publish a great many books by writers old and new, and with whom the new writer will have to find his own public. If he does not sell and sell quickly, he is dropped and vanishes; but, if he gets going, they will see to it that he has a sporting chance. It is a fair bargain, but no one, like Blake, nor Meredith, nor Henry James, nor Browning, nor Carlyle, would have survived it.

The next kind of publisher, and, probably the most useful, is the man who combines knowledge with power. That is to say, one who knows a good book when he sees one. There is hardly a publisher in England who has this, and the best of them all was William Heinemann. Besides knowing a good book, this kind of publisher has power; and power, in this connection, is almost synonymous with capital. He will back his opinion and he will not wince, if the matter end in a small loss. In this category, and it is a small category, one may instance such names as Duckworth, and, possibly, Constable.

Scavengers of the Trade. One comes lastly to the scavengers of the trade, who publish the leavings of more reputable firms and of whom the Incorporated Society of Authors has a complete and, in many respects, a ludicrous knowledge. Nor must one forget the many firms, sprung up since the war, and who may develop in any of the directions I have indicated. Of these it is too early to speak with any confidence, yet, among them, one must single out Mr. Jonathan Cape, who shows a marked tenderness to new writers, including young American writers, like Joseph Anthony, author of "The Gang," and several others less eminent.

The one thing that unites all these firms; and which every one of them has in common with all the rest, is the difficulty of book production. Paper, wages, rents, and every other thing, except the fees paid to authors, have doubled, and even in some directions have trebled. Only lately have these matters started on the road to deflation. So that, before a publisher sees his money back and a small profit, he has to sell 2000 copies of a work, which, on a sale of 1000, would have recouped him his outlay.

It is the vital difficulty of a situation which is vastly discouraging to young writers, and has fallen with especial hardship on the old who were not too prominent, yet who were sound, careful, and delicate workmen devoted to their craft. It would be a pity if these qualities were to disappear from contemporary literature.

Help from "the States" For the American writer, however, the situation has its compensations. Often deterred by the high cost of production, the English publisher turns now, more than ever before, to the United States to help him out. He can import sheets, which cost him little, and thus it has come about that many good American writers who, before the war, would have had some difficulty in securing a public in Great Britain and the Dominions, are now imported in the rough, their pages scribbled bound, and their books forthwith presented to the critics and the public with a genuine London imprint. This exchange is all to the good, for, while it has helped the American writer, and especially the young American writer, it has drawn the attention of many English readers to work which has above all the qualities of freshness, earnestness, and vitality; so that where, previously, one sometimes fancied that America could send us little but "sob-stuff," "uplift" tracts and "Tarzan of the Apes," one now knows for a certainty that she is alive, vigorously creative, productive, and as tremendously varied as her own prismatic population.

David Pinski, whose birthday was recently celebrated by an audience of Jews and Gentiles that packed the New York Hippodrome, tells an amusing story of his initiation into literature. The playwright began as a writer of fiction; indeed, he was the first to treat in Yiddish, artistically, the humbler stratum of the proletariat. Censorship, in those days, was a problem for all the publications in Russia, let alone those of the Jews. Reading one day to the censor a rather problematic tale, and wondering whether it would pass scrutiny, he was delighted—as under other circumstances most certainly he would not have been—to find that the censor had sunk into sweet slumber. He tale passed, for it had literally caught the censor napping. This was not the writer's sole experience with the censors; his play, "The Last Jew," known originally as "The Zwile Family," was forbidden production and circulation, yet, despite the ban, was produced secretly by numbers of amateur revolutionary organizations.

If the peoples do not try to destroy war, war will destroy them. No one who reads this volume can fail to appreciate how delicate is the adjustment upon which peace depends, and will agree with the author that the greatest individual contribution he can make toward world peace is to perform his part in accomplishing an international public opinion against a repetition of such barbarities as this generation has seen.

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Rare Books

THE recent sales of the Burdett-Coutts manuscripts, in London, again prove the claim that, like fine old furniture, no price paid for a rare book is too high, provided the book is really rare. The most striking instance was the sale of the "Daniel" copy of the Shakespeare first folio, which had been purchased by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1864, to prevent it from leaving England. To accomplish this, it was necessary for the Baroness to pay the then unprecedented price of £716, which, at that time, caused universal comment. This identical copy, in the present sale, brought £8600.

All this is in striking contrast with the prices fetched at public auction when books of modern manufacture, sumptuously bound and sold to over-persuaded purchasers, are put up for competition. In many of these instances, the bids have not covered the cost of binding alone. This does not necessarily mean that modern books, produced by our best master printers and bound by the best American master craftsmen, need not appreciate in value. Many a copy could be cited where books, genuinely made and sold at a high but a fair price, have fetched several times the original cost as they have passed from hand to hand; but those volumes to which is given a fictitious value, because of the limited number issued, are really not well made and could never find a place in the library of a true book lover who knows books.

Speaking of old and really rare books brings to mind the criticism, recently made when a well-known rare book dealer in New York purchased a copy of the Mazarin Bible, cutting it into leaves and sections and selling it piecemeal to perhaps 300 different purchasers. The act, on the face of it, seems sacrilegious—almost like taking a famous painting and selling it in fragments! Yet each one of the individual purchasers feels that he has been given an opportunity to secure a real treasure, which could not possibly have come to him had he been obliged to consider the volume as a whole. There are, for instance, only 40 copies of the Mazarin Bible in existence. If kept intact there can be but 40. Now there can be 339 owners, and, because of the wider distribution, a far greater number of persons will become acquainted by actual visualization with a master work of the great Gutenberg. It is not difficult to provide a brief for either side, but the constantly increasing cost of the great masterpieces of the master printers places them beyond the reach of all save millionaires; whereas the average book lover, and he who really finds the greatest joy of possession through this knowledge, must forego all hope of personal ownership, unless some such "vandalism" is committed.

If one wishes a most pleasant introduction into the colonial history of Peru—and the colorful days of the former home of the Incas furnish some of the most fascinating pages of history—he need go no farther than Ricardo Palma's original "Tradiciones Peruanas" (Peruvian Traditions), which almost solve the problem of making history more attractive than fiction. Recently, under the direction of his daughter, Angelica, who has already made an independent reputation as a promising novelist, there was issued a special selection of the numerous traditions, intended for the schools of Peru. Palma is a master of the illuminating anecdote, and his "traditions," from one standpoint, amount to a comic history of the colonial times. Here, rather than in his poetry, resides the essence of his peculiar gifts.

The "Tradiciones Peruanas" are one of the distinctive contributions of Spanish America to modern Spanish culture in both hemispheres.

It would seem that the final word had been said long ago on the question of borrowing books, but "The Bookman's Journal and Print Collector," London, has a new suggestion: "We have heard of one bookman with a fine modern library, whose rule is never to lend a book by a living author. As he has many visitors, he does not hesitate to explain that authors and bookmen do not live by borrowers alone."

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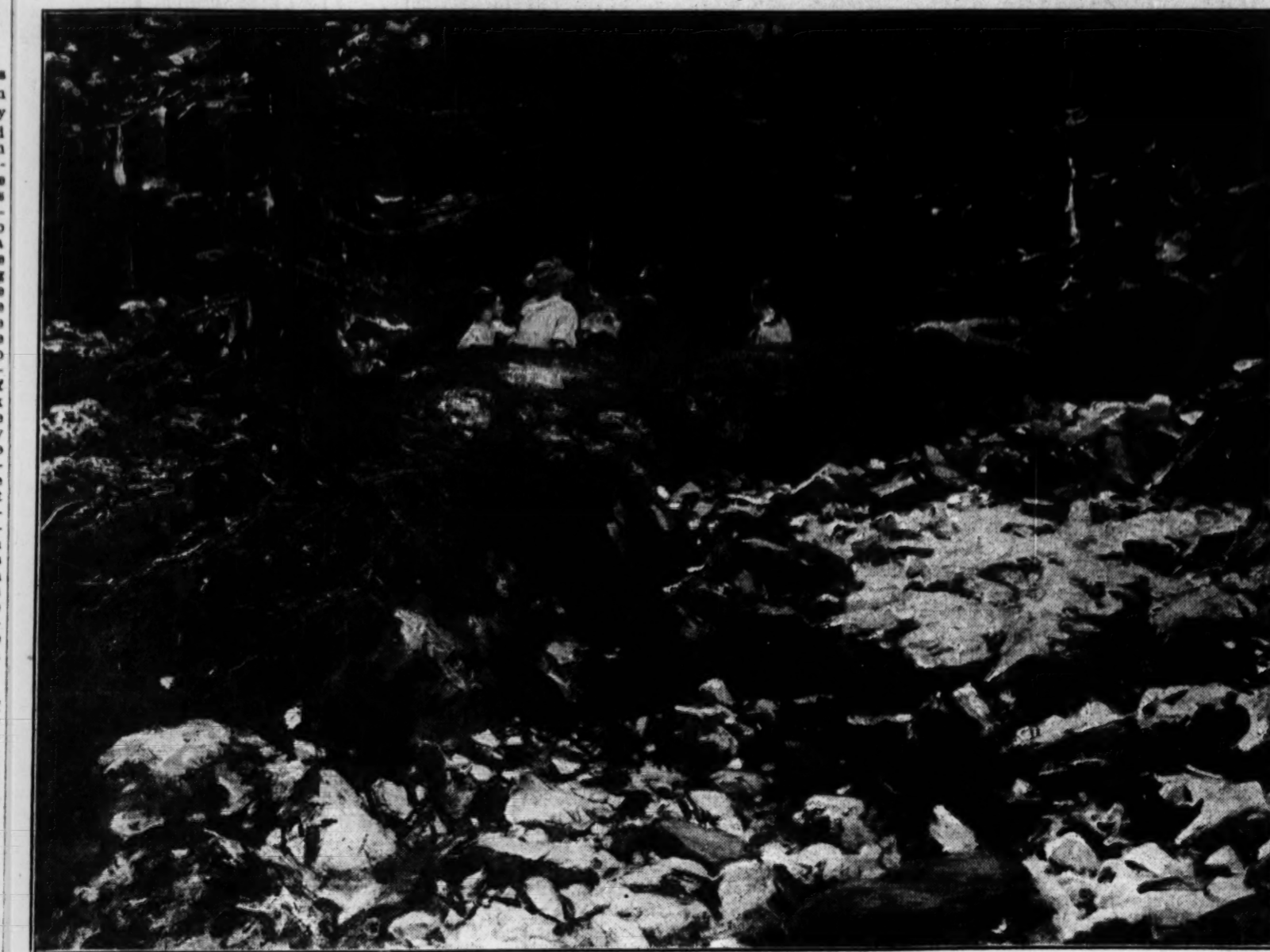
THE HOME FORUM

The Child's Door Into Romance

IT IS difficult to remember what was the first literature one enjoyed in childhood. But I feel reasonably certain that it was in rhyme. No child who ever lived in an old house, with a clock like a tall wooden tower beating the seconds at the turn of the stairs, but must have owned one of its first literary thrills to Hickory-dickory-dock. To know the rhyme was to live with a clock that might become a mouse's race-course. It made the stairs even more intensely exciting than they were before. It brought the pattering of new hopes and fears into the house. . . . It is in verse that the imagination learns its first steps. The first sorrows with which we learn to sympathize in literature are the sorrows of Bo-peep. Our first sense of the comedy of disaster we owe to Jack and Jill. Into ethical comedy—the comedy brought to adult perfection by Molière—we were initiated at the hands of Little Jack Horner and Margery Daw. Reading and hearing the nursery-rhymes, indeed, we went round the entire clock-face of the emotions—at least of the emotions possible to a child. We were merry with Old King Cole, excited with Little Miss Muffet, distraught with the Old Woman who lived in a Shoe. . . . Crosspatch was as real to us as the face in the mirror. We opened the door into romance with a rhyme about a white horse and a woman who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes.

Critics of literature are fond of making a distinction between poetry and verse, and it is possible to make these distinctions in regard to nursery rhymes equally with every other kind of literature. If we must do so, I should say that while "Little Miss Muffet" is indubitably verse and "Little Jack Horner" (though rich in character as in diet) almost indubitably so, "Ride-a-Cock-Horse" is poetry. Here we are in a fantastic world, a world beyond the prose of knowledge. "Polly Put the Kettle On," contains not a word or a rhyme that makes the world a new place for us. "Ride a Cock-Horse," however, and "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," carry us out of our walled lives like a dream. . . .

Poetry begins as a random voyage among the blue seas of fancy, though it may end with the return of a laden treasure-ship of the imagination into the harbors of home. The poet of riper years cannot entirely dissociate his imaginative life from his every-day experience. He is always a commentator on life under whatever disguises. The child, on the other hand, claims complete liberty of the imagination, and can build for itself at a moment's notice a world as perfect and useless and beautiful as a soap-bubble—a world in which defiance is bidden to all the zoologists and geographers and gods of the things that are. . . . Distance has no terrors for it, and we can travel over impossible spaces



"Master and Pupils," From Painting by John Singer Sargent

Courtesy of the Copley Gallery, Boston

either in seven-league boots or by the light of a candle:

"How many miles to Babylon?
Three score and ten.
Can I get there by candle-light?
Yes, and back again."

That is the poet's license. Impossible trees bear impossible fruits, and for their sake an impossible princess comes over the sea:

"I had a little nut tree;
Nothing would it bear,
But a silver nutmeg,
And a golden pear.
The King of Spain's daughter
Came to visit me,
And all because
Of my little nut tree."

You might easily construct a theory of poetry, taking this most charming of nursery-songs as your text. Here, better than in many a more pompous poem, you can see what it is that distinguishes poetry from prose. Here is the imagination escaping from the four walls—laughing at the four walls—and building its own house out of nothing but beauty and rhymes. Like all fine poetry, it is a thing of pleasure and delight. Prose, too, can give us these delights. But verse gives them to us in a way we specifically call poetry.—Robert Lynd, in Preface to "An Anthology of Modern Verse."

The Friends' Interesting Cottage

The cottage was away up at the end of the town. It was a gray rough-cast cottage, and it had a little open front porch, right in the middle of it, and a pink fuchsia with purple centers of one side of the door and a pink fuchsia with red centers on the other side. They were in large pots, with a trellis behind, and were of an immense size.

My friend's grandmother lived here and she was a wonderful woman. She was very tall, with a lovely figure and, though her forehead was full of deep lines, her cheeks were smooth and her nose was like a bird's beak and very lady-like looking. She always wore a black cashmere dress, and a cap of exquisite tulle with long, delicate streamers. There was a big window full of beautiful plants, in front of which she sat in her special chair, and a canary in a gold cage, and a small picture of Jesus with a crown of thorns, in a little round, gold frame, was on the wall just behind her head. She had a footstool under her feet and her hands were very long and thin, with white rufing around the wrists. She had beautiful quiet blue eyes and smooth gray hair, in puffs over her ears, and she read the English papers and wrote long letters home all day long, except when she talked to her many daughters or people came to see her.

The dining room was on one side of the hall and on the other was a tiny little drawing room, with old family miniatures and silhouettes in little flat black frames and little mirrors everywhere. A most beautiful India silk shawl draped the mantelpiece. It was quite simple, with no expensive furniture, but you could see that it was a very aristocratic room.

They were British Army people and one of this grandmother's sisters had married into the nobility in England, so though not well off, they were very highly connected. The daughters were all beautiful women. One of them was not so beautiful as the others, but she was very, very kind. She was very kind to children, such as knitting caps for their dolls and asking them to tea, with sliced peaches and cream. The most beautiful daughter was my friend's mother, but as she belonged to my friend, I will not describe her here. The others were tall, lovely women with broad brows and a very elegant appearance. They were quite unsuited to housework, but managed very well.

SOME of John Singer Sargent's best-liked works have been the fruit of his playtimes. Several years ago he went to Italy for a holiday, and since he must be always at work, even when not engaged on one of the commissions for murals that have come to him since he gave up portrait painting, he made dozens of water colors of lake vistas, garden corners, and bits of the Carrara marble quarries. A friend of one of the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, saw this Italian collection in Sargent's London studio. The result was that the museum bought the lot, which now fills one wall of a long corridor highly valued among the museum's possessions, because they form an unbroken and unduplicated set, very representative of this master's skill in expressing himself with the quick, summary, unchangeable strokes of color.

Sargent's habit of work has often provided a theme for art teachers seeking to spur their pupils to greater productivity. One forenoon, following a holiday, an instructor in painting, facing a class that manifested the characteristic lassitudes of the morning after a long stretch of picnicking, told his pupils that the previous day had resulted in its due meed of accomplishment for one painter whom he knew, even though it had been necessary for him to climb five flights of stairs in a building which had no elevator service on holidays. That painter was Sargent.

The latest example of Mr. Sargent's vacation-time art to come to public notice is his "Master and Pupils," a landscape in oils made in Austria in 1914, and recently placed on exhibition at the Copley Gallery in Boston for a short period. The picture shows a painter at work in a woodland dell, with three students looking on. The painter in the picture is Adrian Stokes, R. A., one of the several British artists who accompanied Sargent to Austria for a summer holiday. The party was interned there with the beginning of the World War, and there remained for several months. Sargent amused himself by going on working as usual, and this "Master and Pupils" is one of a number of oils that resulted.

Music's Forest Source

MUSIC, the distinctively modern art, has its Nature-source in the forest rather than in the sea, because, for one reason, the forest echoes—it enhances the value of sound both as to volume and sweetness. The sea represents echoless expanse, whereas the forest can transform the crudest clangor into celestial harmonies. A touch of the breeze on the leaf-limbed harpichords of the woods produces delicious minors; while the dull moan, the fatalistic roar, of the sea suggest noise and power, not music. The triumph of the Romantic school in music had its direct Nature-source in the woods, whether we think of the forestal operas of the forest-haunting Weber, or of the Wagner music-dramas with their medieval themes and mid-European association or of the French Romantic operas where the cors de chasse resound and the mise-en-scène presents forests instead of the ocean.—Stuart Henry, in "French Essays and Profiles."

Do you remember the red poppies, too? That glowed amid the tender green of spring. The purple larkspur that assumed their place Mid the sheared stubble of the autumn fields. The flex walk—the acacia's fingered twigs. The rose-hued oleanders peeping o'er The terraced wall—the slanting wall that propped Our garden, from whose clefts the caper plants Spirited their leaves and burst in flowers? —W. W. Story.

An Old Road

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
There is an old road sunken in the woods,

So rough with stones that it is used no more;
But on the sides as they slope gently down,
Here is gray moss, and there are clumps of grass.

And when spring comes, from underneath brown leaves,
Creep little clusters of arbutus sweet—
Pale pink and white, gleaming in waxen form
Against the tangled green, half-out of sight.

The road lies sunken, covered o'er with leaves;
Red turrets peep from out the moss of gray;
A bee drops down, lured by the sweet perfume
Of trailing loveliness along the way.

In light and shade the road has slept for years,
Nor felt the touch of hoofprint or of steel.
But tender visions on it lightly tread,
Moving in gliding measure with the sun.

—Frances S. Larkin.

On the Chinese River Gorges

At six o'clock sharp the starting-call signaled to us that we were off. The river here is wider and the water is not so deep. To the left, outcroppings of sand and fine round stones leave the impression that we are nearing the end of the way. On the right a wall of solid stone has little paths cut into it for the trackers to follow.

At eight-fifteen our trackers are on the bank high overhead, pulling with a will. A little while ago, the man in front, who uses the pole to ward off other boats and to keep us from running on boulders, called out to the pilot that we were running aground. . . . A few minutes after we struck and were fast on the rocky bottom; the captain, who is now out on the hill, helping the trackers, screamed something to the pilot. His instruction fell on heedless ears. . . .

Our boat turned square across the river, scraping with little nervous jerks over the stones on the bottom. Our cables were all sent out, and all the men needed were put on for a hard pull. Passing over a bank to get down to the river, the trackers discovered that all their cables were above a tree that grew on the hill. Every man had to walk back up the hill and pass around the tree. Meanwhile we were grinding away on the stones. At last the men were in position and the captain gave the command. A long, steady pull brought our boat pointing up river. But the drag on the cables continued after we were righted, and pushed the front of our boat so far the other way that the current struck us on the other side. Before the trackers caught our signals, we found ourselves tight on the rocky bottom once more, but with the boat turned completely around and headed for the other shore. After the cables had been carefully drawn in and passed under the boat, so that they might be made fast on the other side, two men waded in to help push us back. Five of the soldiers, the pilot, our cook and two of the boatmen were hanging to our rudder-shaft, trying to hold it tight. After the cables had all been sent out and the trackers were in position, we began to move. The end of our boat nearest the deeper water entered the

rapid current with a jerk and some of our cables parted in midstream. Then, with a noise like a pistol-shot, our main cable broke under our boat and the trackers piled up in heaps.

From the throat of every one of those three hundred men a yell arose as we started down the river. One of our men picked up a pole and another got an oar. The pilot squatted on the deck and lit his pipe. Men on boats below us grabbed poles and oars to lessen the force of the impact as we struck them in passing. By this time our trackers were racing down-stream and making strenuous efforts to overtake us. The captain was running like a deer and waving his turban high above his head. Occasionally he stopped and waved both hands. . . . When he came nearer, we could see his lips move but could not hear what he said. Finally we ran close to the bank and one of our men caught his boat-hook on a projecting point of rock. His hold broke. Again and again he caught his hook, until at last he won. Then we drifted right end to, and just at nine o'clock, after nineteen breathless minutes, we slipped up to the bank and landed on the very spot where we spent last night. . . .

Five minutes after we stopped, our cook called us to breakfast and served the meal as if nothing had happened to upset our minds. Soon the trackers came aboard the boat and hungrily seized their bowls of food. The captain also appeared and tried to reprimand, all at once, the pilot, the cook, the trackers, the foreigners, chance, fate and the day. He soon decided that he could not do the subject justice, and as a compromise effort to express himself, he tried jumping as high as possible, bringing his knees up toward his chin while he was in the air, and then dropping squat to the deck. This performance he repeated about three times a minute until he had shaken all his surplus irritation from his body. While he was jumping, not a sound was heard, excepting the noise made by his rapid intake of breath when his naked feet hit the boards of the deck. Then he settled down into the hard-headed business of man and made plans to regain the lost water. Meanwhile the trackers had finished their meal and like well-trained boys had leaped to their tracking-cords.

At eleven o'clock we passed the point where we had grounded. Then we continued merrily on our way.—William L. Hall, in "Asia."

Thomas Jefferson

He made men free and sought to make them wise,
Knowing that haughty and untrammelled will,
Restless desires, which judgment does not still,
Unsettled states with ignorant surmise,
Sage government, he held, is that which tries
To teach distinction between good and ill,
To spread large knowledge of the past and fill
Men's minds with high, serene philosophies.

We should be better citizens, if we knew
What wrecked old cities of decayed renown,
Could test the false, if not divine the true.
Learning, well disciplined, would beat pride down.
And weary wit, long strained to find
Thought's clue,
Would own humility as wisdom's crown.

—Gamaliel Bradford.

Heaven begun is the living proof
That makes heaven to come credible.—
Frederick Robertson.

Emancipation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDY of the world's history shows that the seemingly interminable wars, which constitute such a large portion of that history, were caused either by the desire for human dominion and material possession on the part of some ruler or nation, or by the desire for liberation from false dominion and bondage. And because human nature, undisciplined by divine law, is ever the same, that nation or people who gained freedom from human-will-dominion of another nation, almost invariably used their liberated force in the endeavor to enslave and dominate others.

Since nations are simply the aggregate of the individuals composing them, the history of nations has been but a replica of the experiences of individuals. As in the history of nations, so in the experiences of men, we see a continual struggle for freedom from the many phases of human belief which have served to hold men in bondage.

Some of the most readily recognized forms of bondage against which men, from one generation to another, have struggled are sickness, sinful habits and tendencies, fear, selfishness, lack and limitation, which, in turn, engender greed, jealousy, and dishonesty, idiosyncrasies of temperament, ignorance, and animality. All men have chafed under, rebelled and struggled against some or all of these enslaving conditions; but their efforts have been in vain, unless their rebellion and resistance were in accord with the Christianly scientific method practiced, proved, and prescribed by Christ Jesus.

The reason for the futility of all other methods and means is to be found in the fact that without the spiritual enlightenment afforded by Christian Science men regard evil, with all its multiplied ramifications and expressions, as real, true, and, in fact, almost, if not quite, inevitable. This educated belief in the reality and power of evil quite naturally is so manifested in human experience that the false assumption would seem to be verified as true. For, as Paul writes, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?"

Because of this false premise in their thinking, enslaved mortals have read the injunctive promise of Christ Jesus, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," without gaining any vital apprehension of its import. Evidently our Master intended us to see that when we are in bondage of any sort that bondage is due to ignorance of the truth about

God and His laws. It is obvious that knowing the truth frees one from belief in a lie. Here let it be recalled that Christ Jesus defined the devil, or evil, in these words: "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar, and the father of it."

Mrs. Eddy, in 1866, discovered in the Bible the truth regarding God and His creation, and she also learned the unreal nature of evil as it was defined and demonstrated even by Christ Jesus and his disciples. Some years later, after she had thoroughly and successfully tested her discovery in the healing ministry, she wrote the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," wherein the divine Principle and rules of Christian Science are clearly stated. Thus, she was able to write on page 224 of this book: "Truth brings the elements of liberty. On its banner is the Soul-Inspired motto, 'Slavery is abolished.' The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love." And she adds: "Whatever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government. Truth makes man free."

It is said that after President Lincoln had issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing those who had been held as slaves, some of them could not believe the proclamation, but continued to accept the material evidence of serfdom, and serve those whom they had been educated to accept as their masters. Mrs. Eddy, in accordance with the teachings of Scripture, has proclaimed man's emancipation from every form of bondage; and those who accept this declaration, whatever may be the contrary material testimony, are proving the divine origin, authority, and power of her proclamation. May all hear and heed her clarion call written on page 227 of Science and Health: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices: In advance, per annum, \$5.00; per six months, \$2.50; per three months, \$1.25; per month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (In Greater Boston 3 cents.)

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed in U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is an sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Sole publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1922

EDITORIALS

SO FAR has the political game been carried in France—a country which prides itself on its realism, but which indulges in more political pretense than any other country at this moment—that an invasion of the Ruhr, contrary to all reasonable expectations, may become sooner or later a definite possibility.

The Fallacy of Force

There have been so many wild words uttered that if France does not proceed to make good some of them she will provoke the ironic smile of the world. France has, so to speak, almost forced herself into action when action is really the last thing she desires. Out of sheer bravado she may be compelled to take a move which in her heart she regards as dangerous. All the talk of isolation, of ending the Entente, and so forth, seems to drive France to a spectacular demonstration, which she knows will be wrong. It should therefore be a relief to France if the Reparation Commission should defer for a time the crucial time of payment of the next installment of the German debt, now set for May 31.

The occupation of the Ruhr, which France has threatened would be wrong, even if one puts aside all the moral considerations, and even all immediate practical considerations. The immediate practical results have so often been shown to be negligible—when they are not positively damaging—that it is hardly worth while restating the obvious truth that coal is not dug by bayonets, and the wealth that soldiers can carry over a frontier in modern conditions is at the highest confined to a few clocks and other articles, such as the German soldiers were accused of pilfering during their occupation of France. In the economic sense, the consequences of a French invasion will merely be the probable stoppage of mining and smelting in the Ruhr, the industrial dislocation of Germany, the further fall of the mark, the disappearance of France's last hope of payment or of raising loans on her German credits. The results are so apparent that it is superfluous to insist or to argue about them.

But as payment is only one of the preoccupations of France, as there is some amount of fear which inspires this contemplated move, it is desirable to see what will happen from the viewpoint of safety, if France resolves to exercise force. There is no greater fallacy in international thinking than the belief that France is materially stronger than Germany. France is only stronger than Germany in so far as she has right on her side. Her moral strength depends upon the good opinion of the world. It was that good opinion and its expression in terms of assistance that enabled France to win a war that otherwise she would almost certainly have lost. It was the consciousness in France itself of the soundness of the cause that kept the French people united and solid.

The mere fact that France has an army of 800,000 men, while Germany has an army of 100,000 men—or as M. Poincaré, counting police forces, would say, of 250,000 men—does not give her any real superiority over Germany. Greater folly than to trust in this army can hardly be conceived. France may have the men, but they have not the same profound conviction of their mission that Frenchmen had during the war. They are reluctant, half-hearted and indifferent, when they are not actually on the point of revolt. But much more important is the fact that no nation can approve of the occupation of the Ruhr. France undertakes the responsibility alone. She will have to face the consequence alone.

It is everywhere recognized in France that there is a certain danger in the prospect of a Russo-German alliance. It is inevitable that if Germany is pushed and kicked, there will come a moment when she will turn and defend herself. With Russia at her back, she may yet become, within a short space of time, formidable. In Russia she may forge the arms denied to her by the Peace Treaty. Nothing can alter the fact that France is a Nation of fewer than 40,000,000 people, while Germany is a highly organized industrious people of more than 60,000,000, capable of working in the closest co-operation with Russia, that immense reservoir of men and matériel.

Blind, indeed, must be the statesman who cannot foresee the day when the occupation of the Ruhr must produce a new conflict, or when at least it will bring the possibility of a new conflict so near that France will have to decide whether she will yield or resist the German resistance. In other words, the occupation of the Ruhr, though possible now, can only bring humiliation, if not defeat, upon France. The logic of this assertion appears to be impeccable.

Today France has the force. But what of five years hence? It is easy to march into the Ruhr. But will it be easy to march out of the Ruhr? France may find that she has made a fatal mistake, and her true friends are those who warn her clearly of her error.

It should be underlined that the French people have shown many signs of not favoring the employment of force that the politicians call for, but, nevertheless, the French people have not declared unmistakably against the use of force. There exists very little leadership except such leadership as points in the direction of coercion. The Radical Party in Parliament is not only small in numbers, but its chiefs, such as M. Herriot and M. Doumergue, in spite of occasional tactical protests, appear largely to support the Poincaré program. That is why M. Longuet, the former Socialist chief who has now no followers, rightly points out that there is practically no possibility of forming a Bloc des Gauches against the Bloc National. The Communists, as the members of the old Socialist Party call themselves, have degenerated into mere agitators, with little influence on affairs.

Reliance on force is reliance upon a reed which will break. The occupation of the Ruhr would be the beginning of a campaign which can end only in humiliation or defeat. If the Reparation Commission can defer this menace until a less chauvinistic government shall be in power in France it will have done the cause of world peace a service.

HAVING settled the Upper Silesian question to the apparent satisfaction of both Germany and Poland, the League of Nations may next be called on to arbitrate between Austria and Hungary over the boundary line in West Hungary, or, as the Austrians call it, the Burgenland. It is exactly the kind of dispute that the League was designed to smooth over, and as southeastern Europe is full of war tinder, its successful intervention in this case would set a desirable example of arbitration, as contrasted with the use of arms.

Though affecting directly only a relatively small area, the Burgenland problem is not a simple one. Indirectly it affects not only Austria and Hungary, but also Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, former members of the Hapsburg empire. Anything that concerns this region also interests Italy, as well as Germany and France. It is the crux of the territorial division of the former Dual Monarchy, and it illustrates the workings of the "self-determination" solvent when poured into the political and racial mixtures of old Europe.

Though populated by members of the Austro-German race, and therefore often called "German Hungary," the Burgenland has been a political part of the Magyar realm for over 200 years. It is a narrow strip of land along the Austrian border between the Danube and the Drave rivers and much nearer Vienna than Budapest. It is an agricultural region and physically a part of the Little Alfold, or Western Hungarian plain, with Oedenburg as its chief industrial and commercial center. Why the peacemakers at Paris decided to change the old frontier and assign the Burgenland to Austria is not clear, unless because they were mastered by the idea of drawing political frontiers along ethnic lines. The transfer of the Burgenland was the only instance of a change in existing boundaries between two enemy countries, and the inhabitants were not at the time given a chance to express their preferences.

It was not until late last summer that the Hungarians were summoned by the Allies to withdraw from the Burgenland, which they officially did, but when the Austrians came to take charge of the administration, their gendarmes were attacked by irregular Hungarian bands and were forced to withdraw. In the diplomatic negotiations which were opened the Tzecho-Slovaks to the north and the Jugo-Slavs to the south took the side of Austria, while Italy backed up Hungary. It appeared that by a special understanding with Austria the two succession states were to have the right of unrestricted communications with each other through the Burgenland, which forms a physical link between these two members of the Little Entente, and any new link in the Little Entente arouses the Italians. Furthermore, Italy was at that time hoping to split the association by negotiating a "rapprochement" between Rumania and Hungary.

Under Italian auspices a conference was held in Venice, at which it was decided to hold a plebiscite in the disputed area. In the farming districts the people voted for Austria, but in Oedenburg and its immediate surroundings 15,343 votes were cast for Hungary, and only 8327, or 27 per cent, for Austria. The city and its suburbs were accordingly handed back to Hungary. The first breach in the boundaries drawn up at Paris was thus made.

The plebiscite did not end the dispute between the two states so recently under the same rule. The Austrians have always maintained that since the Hungarian authorities administered the province while the election was held, it was not so free and untrammelled as it ought to have been, and the Hungarians now make a definite additional claim to about fifty communes, or a tenth of the province. Their grounds are of a technical nature, the chief one being that the Venice boundary line crosses the lines of private property, which they contend should not be split between two different states. The Austrians see in this claim only another step in Hungary's plan to recover her old domain in toto.

As it stands, it is a pretty quarrel, and, as Sir Roger de Coverly observed, there is much to be said on either side. If the League of Nations can settle the controversy peacefully, it will have merited well of the Old World.

IN VIEW of the many recent exposures of bucket-shop failures, it is gratifying to find The Wall Street Journal impressing emphatically the need for a more general education of the investing public.

Educating Prospective Investors

The Journal says that throughout the United States is an irrepressible ambition for speculation, and adds that, as an aftermath of the advance in wages in America which came with the war, millions of "would-be speculators, willing to 'take a chance,' have sprung up. Such potential investors have, of course, no real knowledge of the value of money or of how to safeguard their investments, and, as a result, they unquestionably accept the arguments of the unscrupulous stock promoter, with his promise of unduly large returns.

The Wall Street Journal advocates this right education as a means whereby the deplorable condition at present existent can be offset. What is most needed, it says, is sound economic education in all public schools. It then reasons that, as prosperity and the future of the United States depend upon the savings of the many, there will only be a better social and political structure when the people as a whole get back to the old-

fashioned fundamentals, "saving, honest values, and home-building."

The necessity is urged that legitimate financial houses should encourage and support such education and should act as a vigilance committee to keep unscrupulous dealers from the field of the new investors—the field, that is to say, in which, of course, such dealers have reaped their greatest harvest. In this way not only will the unfortunate losses which have been so many and so grievous of late be avoided, but the surplus moneys of even the humblest holder of such funds will be directed into channels of productive activity.

THE people of the United States, probably irrespective of political party affiliations, are inclined to regard hopefully the threat of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General in President Harding's Cabinet, to divulge, by way of retaliation, the names of those officials under the Wilson Administration whom he charges with culpability in the transactions by which the Government was defrauded in war time. Mr. Daugherty has been accused by members of Congress of attempting to shield the alleged offenders and of failing to prosecute charges made against them. There has been no effort, so far as is known, to inject a political or partisan issue into the discussions. It is true that some of those of a political faith opposed to that of the Attorney-General have been insistent in demanding that he act without further delay, but it is not indicated that there has been a desire that he shield any person because of his previous official connection. Mr. Daugherty certainly is under no obligation to the people to extend any favors in the way of protection. His mouth is not closed.

It is intimated that the threat of the Attorney-General to implicate officials of the previous Administration in the investigation of alleged frauds is made for the purpose or with the hope of aligning Democratic members of Congress on the side of Republican partisans who may desire to defeat the effort to compel a thorough disclosure of alleged war-profiteering transactions. The policy of delay in this connection has already long been pursued. It is no secret that the prosecutions now demanded should have been conducted by Mr. Daugherty's predecessor. The special statute of limitations which it was supposed would make the conviction and punishment of the offenders impossible after the lapse of the three-year period specified was, by the action of a Republican Congress and the approval of a Republican President, amended or revived to extend the hazard over another similar period. This action was taken shortly after the change in administrations a little more than a year ago. But the alleged offenders have not been brought into court.

It has been intimated that those who are liable to prosecution have shown their willingness to contribute from their profits to the campaign funds of the two principal political parties, a preference being shown for the party which happened to be in power. It might be presumptuous to suspect that the delay now complained of can be shown to relate, even remotely, to the forthcoming congressional campaign, or as logically to the national campaign now but two years in the future. But just such a suspicion has been voiced, nevertheless.

It should be made perfectly clear that the people do not hold Mr. Daugherty to any implied pledge of secrecy. He is their advocate and attorney. He is employed and paid by them, and in accepting their retainer he is absolved from any previous relationship with those whose interests are opposed to the interests of the public. His threat to expose those whose names have not yet been connected with the matter under investigation cannot fail to reflect upon himself if he fails to make such disclosures complete. He has, by the words attributed to him, admitted a knowledge which no personal consideration can justify him in withholding.

MANY indications point to the fact that business conditions in Europe are improving, despite occasional discouraging reports to the contrary. When, therefore, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, states, as he did before the National Council of American Importers and Traders in New York, that he sees a general improvement in the purchasing power of the European countries as customers of America, his assertions merit more than usual consideration, because they both carry a certain degree of conviction and also arouse an added measure of hope.

Dr. Klein gave an emphatic assurance that the various European countries are gradually returning to a saner political outlook and a more complete recognition of their own economic situation. France, he said, is gradually realizing that her budgets must be balanced out of current revenues, and that she cannot rely on German reparations; Italy has been able to effect cuts in government expenditures; Germany is coming to the end of her artificial boom, and in Great Britain labor is showing an increased output per man. In fact, he indicated, in general the process of normalizing the industrial situation is proceeding steadily, even if slowly.

Gratifying as this report is from the point of view of Europe, it is not alone from this angle that the importance of this improved condition may be recognized, for the prosperity of the European countries is in reality inextricably bound up with the ultimate prosperity of America. The day has passed when it was believed that one nation could really benefit from the distress of another, and the day is surely dawning when it will be clearly seen that the prosperity of one country can only be satisfactorily realized in the prosperity of all other nations and peoples.

Mr. Daugherty's Mouth Not Closed

Two news dispatches in widely separated pages of The Christian Science Monitor the other day contained

indubitable proof of the workings of an encouraging tendency in human affairs. One of these dispatches bore the headline: "Friends of Birds See Victory Near," and the other: "Child Labor Fight May Go to Voters." Both of these dispatches reveal something of the measure of progress that has been achieved in the feelings and point of view of men—and of women.

One of these dispatches told of the intensified effort to prevent bird slaughter by legislation, this time with the co-operation of converted millinery interests. The other related the redoubled endeavor to devise methods to overcome the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court declaring invalid the law imposing a discouraging tax upon the products of child labor.

In these days of test, when the soundness of human nature is being subjected to criticism and severe questioning, it is good to read such news. It is good to read that women and men are rallying to the support of legislation that is aimed at the vanity of women and the cupidity of men. It is good to read that the human conscience, which hardly more than a century ago found little to shock it in the "blackbird" trade on slave ships, now revolts against the trade in the plumage of birds of paradise. And it is supremely good to know that communities, the nation, and other peoples are being aroused to the sanctity of child-life, to the validity of the child's claim to play-time, to rest-time, to schooling, to air, and to light.

But back of these tangible and specific things is the instinct toward the protection of the weak which these two movements, separate but closely allied, imply. The measure of the standards of a people or a race, of its progress toward civilization, is to be found in its responsiveness to the need for the protection of the weak—the defense of such defenseless creatures as birds and children.

Regarded from that larger viewpoint, the popular movements outlined in these two dispatches are reassuring. They go to show that the hearts of men and of women are in their right places, and that the race, by and large, is acting intelligently for the safeguarding of its most precious heritage—its childhood and many of the beautiful things, such as birds and other defenseless creatures, that are associated with the delights of childhood in the great and beautiful scheme of life.

Editorial Notes

THERE is much beating of swords into plowshares in these days—some of it mainly talk and some of it actuality. But it remains for a former New York brewer, A. G. Hupfel Jr., to give a decidedly novel turn to the idea. He has turned his big plant, that was built as a huge engine of destruction, into a factory for the production of food—mushrooms. First he employed a French expert and grew mushrooms in the old style in the cellars and other dark places. Being successful, but needing more room, he adopted new methods, and now all the floors of the big plant are filled with the growing fungi in shallow trays, and not in mounds of mold. The mushrooms are encouraged by having just the right atmospheric conditions supplied to them through mechanical devices—the proper amount of heat and cold and moisture. When they need fog, it is made for them. Other brewers might well follow the lead of Mr. Hupfel and change their great machinery designed to destroy human life into "plants" that help to support it.

HOWEVER greatly their devices may ultimately serve humanity, it may be supposed that the immediate aim of most inventors is to benefit their own pockets. It seems to have been quite the other way round with the Sheffield alderman who has invented an improved welding for the joints of tramway lines. He had so often been kept awake at night by workmen mending the lines near his house that (although he was not by profession an engineer) he turned his ingenuity to the question of an improved track. Now Sheffield is adopting his method throughout the city, and five other municipalities are thinking of following the example. Has so good a result ever before been extracted from a sleepless night; has ever bane provoked its antidote with more neatness—or with greater profit to the troubled individual? But if everyone who is troubled by a social nuisance were clever enough to make the remedy for it a commercial success, what a very much more peaceful place the world would be!

THE development of commercial airplane service in Europe, and especially in France, is indeed remarkable, and, besides the growth of the enterprise, an astonishing thing is the safety of this apparently hazardous form of transportation. French commercial planes last year covered a distance of more than sixty times the girth of the earth with only one mishap for every 800 trips. The number of passengers carried in France was just over 10,000, with 175,000 tons of baggage and mail transported. Schedules are being maintained with 97 per cent efficiency. The French now have eight lines in operation, reaching London, Brussels, Amsterdam, Prague, Warsaw, Barcelona, the Riviera, Corsica, and many other places. Some time, perhaps, America, the birthplace of the airplane, will awaken to its possibilities.

ALTHOUGH it seems to the majority of people that it is only yesterday since they first heard of radio, and many find it hard to adjust themselves to the changed outlook its acceptance involves, few probably have any adequate idea of the extent to which it has taken the people of the United States by storm. Figures issued by Alexander Eisemann, president of the National Radio Chamber of Commerce, show, however, that in the United States there are approximately 1,500,000 home instruments in use, 300,000 of them in New York City alone. At this rate, it will not be long before there will be as many radio sets in use as telephones.

Protecting Birds and Children